IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,910—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

ZIG-ZAG

BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
29th Mar.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA...	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
3rd May	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 "	14 "
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 "
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester..	5551	"	15 "
City of York	7810	..	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.
Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st clas Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE),
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schaff	3rd April 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 27th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2181	Friday 28th Mar.	6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 31st Mar.	11 a.m.	* P. D. &C. M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	" 17th "
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Ula," 5,310 tons, on or about 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th March, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semirami	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th April
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back " 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 579 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back " 525
To London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares accordimg to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back " 675
To London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartolo	7th April 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....:£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Shee will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to 4 p.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioysang	Tilling	
Londom	Tienstin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

There is no article of jewellery so universally worn which excites more serious and yet the most pleasant attention than

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

The ring that is looked upon as the index to pledged affections and betrothal, and the more beautiful the ring symbol, the more interesting it becomes to the holder and the beholder.

Our stock of JEWELLED FINGER RINGS reveal a combination of graces which please the mind and delight the aesthetic faculty. The transcendental qualities of the beautifully polished surfaces and the depth and richness in colour of the varieties of the coloured gems we employ help to stimulate that artistic and appreciatory interest we refer to. Our DIAMONDS are the most perfect, the smallest sizes are displayed to the fullest advantage in all the beautiful features produced by the gem cutter and which are prized more highly than even larger stones, whose beauty is less developed. In the present day the chief aim in gem cutting is to reduce the size and weight of the rough as little as possible, and so stones whose facets are irregularly grouped remain undeveloped in beauty and they, therefore, lose value. We consider such stones unfit for European taste, but they do find a market nevertheless in India, chiefly among purchasers who seek quantity rather than quality. We quite appreciate the fact that in closing our ring cases to gems of this inferior class, we lose much of the cheap trade, but in confining ourselves to gems of QUALITY ONLY we carry the Hall mark for refinement and distinction, and are satisfied to establish a character for all that is substantial and good as

Quality remains, when dreams of price are lost.

We have a magnificent collection to show of the finest specimens of diamonds in various colours. Many are

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES

and if you are at all interested in gemology or the secrets of nature's laboratory, we will be pleased to disclose to you some colours in diamonds which perhaps you have never seen nor perhaps have known of in your life.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES,

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing between James Hill, Donald George Hill, Albert John Hughes and John Knox carrying on business as Stevedores in Bombay under the style or firm of Hill, Son and Thomas has been DISSOLVED by effluxion of time as from the 28th day of February, 1913. All debts due and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by James Hill, Donald George Hill, and John Knox, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the same firm, name Hill, Son and Thomas.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1913.

HILL SON & THOMAS.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUCH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 5 per cent per annum or Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500, paid up and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250, paid up for the year ended 31st December, 1912, has been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd April, 1913, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 12th March, 1913.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th March, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on TUESDAY the 17th day of June, 1913, for the SUPPLY of FROSTS WATER METERS.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department,
Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, the Third day of June, 1913, for the SUPPLY of PORTABLE PNEUMATIC PLANT, for caulking lead joints of Cast Iron Water Pipes.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department,
Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1913, for the SUPPLY of about 17,000 Tons of 48" and 36" CAST IRON PIPES, etc.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may by obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Departmet,
Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1913, for the SUPPLY of a 48" VENTURI METER AND 13 WATER LEVEL RECORDERS, etc.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department,
Bombay, 20th March, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1913, for the SUPPLY of large SLUICE VALVES PENSTOCKS, etc.

2. Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department, Bombay, 20th March, 1013.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

ENQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bandar, on the occasions of the ARRIVAL of the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WILLINGDON of RATTON, G. C.I.E., Governor Designate of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th April, 1913, and the DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th April, 1913, should be made in writing to the Undersigned.

The address must be given in full, when applying for a card of admission.

A. H. WHYTE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th March, 1913.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AN EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE No. 3 with lime light apparatus complete in working order. Gwyer jet, 15,500 feet films, spare parts to every part of the Machine, spare lenses, operating house new—never unpacked from crate. 200 folding Shisan Wood Chairs, 33 Folding Wooden Benches. 2001bs. oxygen cakes for immediate gas use. The Machine is packed nicely in a wooden box which can be used as a stand. The films are of a varied assortment, and in practically new condition. 14 spools—film winders and rewinders—film mender, etc., etc. A real bargain for any prospective traveller.

The whole outfit complete Rs. 4,500. No offers.

Apply :—NORMAN BARRINGTON,
Olympia Picture Palace,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 406, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition, Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 495, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN (English) desires TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT, during vacation, 15th April till end of June. Preferences, etc. from E. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homjee Street.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

WANTED to advance immediately, Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No 999, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Box No 988, care of this Paper.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars salary required etc., to Box No 977, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathroom, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN.

The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World Presents

TO-NIGHT,

ANNIE ABBOTT,

THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.

The Woman, with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men

offers the following Challenge :—

Two MOTOR CARS will be brought on the Stage and will pull in the opposite directions to break Miss ABBOTT'S grip upon her subject.

This Challenge of Rs. 500 has been accepted by the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency.

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Successful Farce in 3 Acts, Entitled

JACK STRAW.

Under the distinguished patronage of

H. E. The LORD SYDENHAM
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H. E. ADMIRAL PEIRSE,

on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 28th & 29th, At 9-30 p. m., in aid of

The Relatives of the Crew of H. M. S. Perseus' Cutter, lately lost in the Persian Gulf.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, 4, 3 and 2. Gallery, Re. 1.

Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price.

Plan open at ROSE & Co.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10

OUR "HOLIDAY" BILL

LAST WEEK OF

THE MALAGAS.

COME AND SEE THEIR APACHE DANCE.

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OUR "CINEMA" PICTURES

WORKS OF HIS HANDS

An Enthralling Drama (Coloured).

COMICS, COMEDIES AND PATHE'S GAZETTE.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

MAIDANI.

WEDNESDAY, 26th MARCH,

SPECIAL COUPON DAY,

Holders of the "Indu-Prakash" Coupons will be admitted to

MAIDANIA, THE CIRCUS AND ALL SIDE SHOWS AT HALF PRICE.

THURSDAY, 27th MARCH,

SKATING CLUB SESSION,

6-30 to 8 P. M.

CINDERELLA DANCE,

At 9-30 P. M.

Military Band in attendance.

Admission to Garden, Annas. 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

1 Minute's walk from Maidania.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

At 10 P. M. sharp.

THE CELEBRATED

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IN THEIR HIGHLY REFINED

HUMOROUS & MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

BOOK AT ONCE AT ROSE & Co.

Prices:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1, and a few at 8 Annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegant drawing, dining and bed-room furniture by John Roberts and other English makers at "Meher Mansions" on Cooperage, Fort, near the Bandstand.

On THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Ground Floor "Meher Mansions" near the Bandstand on Cooperage, Fort, very valuable and elegant teak and blackwook drawing, dining and bedroom furniture by John Roberts and other English makers, such as green tapestry lined drawing-room sofa, easy-chair and chairs by Roberts, English inlaid music, corner and China cupboards, English Sheratin glass top tea table, solid brass electric lamp stand with silk shade, recess shelves with silk curtains, Indian brass top table, French electric light figures, English inlaid mirror, English music stool and chairs, dining-room table and chairs, sideboard, red leather top writing desk by Roberts, revolving book stand, glass front bookcase, Viennese design teak and blackwood bedroom suit complete with bed and real horse hair mattress, revolving electric fan with stand, large green cloth dividing curtain, and valuable pictures, etc., etc.

The property of D. Blythe, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property of another gentleman :—
1 Vis-a-vis with Australian mare.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 30TH MARCH.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshop Bungalow on the Tramway Line, at Parel, Chamarbag, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed, entire drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, tapestry lined drawing-room, sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, iron bedsteads, marble top dressing tables, writing desk, dining table, and chairs, side board, dinner waggon, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., large elegant teakwood screen, baby's iron swing cot, ice box, large fowl house, glass crockery, and platedware, carpets, and table ornaments, No. 6 Columbia stone, valuable engineering and other books, cooking utensils, etc, etc., the property of A. B. Duggan, Esq., proceeding Home.

The property of another gentleman.—
1 rubber bicycle wheeled victoria with bay Arab horse an harness complete, an excellent turn out.
1 chestnut Arab, entire, 4 years old nearly 14-1, sound a good polo pony, also broken to harness.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-3, going in saddle and harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1913, at 2-30, at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—Bags of sweepings, cottonseed, wheat, linseed, harda bajree, rapeseed, iron bars, steel hoops and bands, E. casks, tilseed, barley, baggings, brassware, luggages, tiles, cocoanuts, jagree, old records, condemned sheets picking cotton, G. nuts, and other miscellaneous.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, damaged by Fire and Water.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned :—

About 844 full pressed bales of Nandod, Mannath Road, Jalna, Erond Road and Hingoli cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FACING THE SEA, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

EASTER!! EASTER!!

OUR GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,

COMMENCING GOOD FRIDAY, 21st MARCH.

Prize will be given away at MATINEE PERFORMANCE, During Easter, 2 GOLD WATCHES and TWO SILK SAREES.

FIVE SHOWS DAILY.

PROGRAMME.

1. IN THE CLUTCHES OF A VAPOUR BATH..... (Comic.)
2. SKATING CARNIVAL..... (Interesting.)
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4. SAVING THE SPECIAL..... (Powerful Drama.)
5. THE TRAPPERS..... (Coloured Drama.)
6. FROLICKSOME FLORRIE... (A Screamer.)
7. RUTH & BOAZ..... (Biblical.)
8. HOW HE KILLED HIS MA-IN-LAW..... (Comic.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

	TIME.
FIRST SHOW	3-30 to 5 P.M.
SECOND SHOW	5-30 to 7 ,,
THIRD SHOW	7-30 to 9 ,,
FOURTH SHOW	9-30 to 11 ,,
FIFTH SHOW	11-30 to 1 A.M.

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CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE PORTRAYAL.

THE FRENCH SPY,

A Stirring and Thrilling Story of the bravery of a young Officer and his Wife during the struggle of the French with the Arabs.

PRIZE SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,

5-30 to 6-30 p. m.

SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY—11-15 to 12-15.

USUAL HALF PRICES.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

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1913

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WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement. Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffaloe's milk delivered morning and evening.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdgs Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCENEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per ,, *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS.

AUCTION SALE of Old Curios, such as Old China, Old Brass, Indian and Persian Carpets, Old Bronze, and Old Arms, etc.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th March, and the following day at 2-30 P.M. (S. T), each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, the entire stock in trade of a Benares merchant to close partnership account, a very large and choice collection of old China, old bronze and brass carved blackwood furniture, Indian and Persian Carpets, sandlewood boxes, brassware, ivory, old and new embroideries, shawls, old Indian pictures, silverware, old brass deities, Tibetan deities, Jade and cloisonne curios, old arms, and daggers, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE ON Saturday, the 29th March.

On saturday ,the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Mansions, Cooperage, Fort, opposit the Bandstand, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, rich platedware, mirror back side board, sliding and dining table,arm and armless chairs,dinner waggons, meatsafe Singapore cane furniture, Cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order, 15 stops American organ, Genoa velvet lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped teapoys and tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved teapoys and chiffoniers, rich carpets, tables ornaments, rich engravings, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, Roll-top office table, with master key, marble clock, table and hanging lamps, Singer Sewing Machine, Kodak hand camera,large icebox, and aluminum utensils, etc. The property of G. A. Steel, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Sonapur Lane and Tarwadi near Chira Bazar.

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Mensey, the Receiver in Suit No. 850 of 1911 (Bai Lanubai,widow vs. Bai Bhivrabai, widow of Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba, and others) Messrs. CRAFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April next at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), the following valuable landed properties on the premises:—

On account and at the risk of defaulting puschaser Mr. Anundrao Ramchander

SONAPUR LANE PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Tarwady of the Sonapore Lane in the Town & Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Survey No. 9 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward Nos. 3583 and 23 and bounded on or towards the East by the gutter belonging to this premises and to the house of Byramjee Rustomjee Irani, on or towards the West by the Public Road, leading to the Sonapur Lane, on or towards the North by a public passage and the house of Moroba Shreedhar and on or towards the South by the gully wherein one moiety belongs to this premises and the other moiety to the house of Hari Karjookar.

TARWADI PROPERTY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land,or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Tarwady fronting in the East, in the Town and Island and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards and one half of another square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Survey No. 18 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 3569 and No. 9 and bounded on or twwards the East by the public Lane called the Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Mancherji on or towards the South by the property of Bhagirthibai, widow of Appa Ramset, and on or towards the North by the property of Rama Govind More.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Muljl Khambatta and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

Ordinary Original Civil Juristiction.

High Court Suit No. 392 of 1910

vs.

Vazcerabai, widow, and others....Plaintiffs.
Abdool Tyeb Hooseinally and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Rustomjee Dhanjibhoy Sethna, Esq., the Receiver,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co.—contd.

appointed in the above suit, Messrs.CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Parel Road and on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 412 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Bevenue under No. 1516, New Survay No. 4524 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "C" No. 8106, Street Nos, 596—598 and 600 and 2-4-6 and 18 and bonded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the Obelisk Road, on or towards the South by Munshi Jacob Street, on or towards the East by Parel Road aforesaid and on or towards the Wast by a public passage; which said premises are at present in the occupation of tenents of Adamally Shaik Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at their office, in old Secretariat, Apollt Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

COMMERCE

The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE

The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE:—

25-26, Waterloo Street,

CALCUTTA.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quaterly	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette.'

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT-ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2 8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain C. G. Cacklin arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Maulmein, 10th March, with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed on Monday for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Natal Line steamer Umsingo, 1,869 tons, Captain A. Cox arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Natal March 8, with a general cargo of coal and one deck passenger.

The steamer Jerseymoor, 2,408 tons, Captain W. B. Barton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, 15, via Aden, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Maxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, 16th March via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 saloon and 74 deck passengers.

The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,906 tons, Captain P. A. Leva, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Yokohama, February 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons Captain W. E. Cars, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, 11th March, with a cargo of coal.

The R. I. M. S. Lawrence, 902 tons, Commanded by Commander F. V. de Burgh arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Bushire having left that part on 10th March, and called Karachi. She brought 4 cabin and 1 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Pagenturno, 3,160 tons, Captain T. Erbo, arrived in harbour on Mouday from New York, 19th February, with general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Scr St
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAR. 24.

Barala	1890 Milne	M M and Co
Badrie	1673 Fisher	Arab Stm Ld
Crosby	153 Williamson	T M & Co
Dunrobin	2319 Carr	
Faris	787 Coates	Arab Steamers
Golava'e	2441 Scrary	
Hild	719 Salvason	F F C and Co
Lysistrate	626 Bennett	J G Bennet
Marmaris		Comdr Mahlis Turkish G Boss
Noor-el-Bahr	212 Mahomed	Nacodo
Riverdale	2782 Mackenel	T M & Co
Shah Jehan	698 Nacoda	Nacoda
Ula	3426 Kedslie	M M & Co
Umsinga	1869 Cox	T M and Co
Vadala	2164 Cocklin	M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chupra	3597	Sullivan	Antwerp	3-4	M M and Co
B Dido	3127	Runton		3-4	J Finlay & Co
C&R Strathesk		McPhee			W and A G and Co
D Dumra	762	Morrison	Busreh	27-3	M M and Co
D Umta	2422	Bobb			M M and Co
F Romera	3988	Burns		30-3	J Finlay and Co
G Abydos	1939	Daber			Bo A Line Co
K Luzan Maru	2968	Yannamati			K N & Co
M Himalaya	3700	Evans	Calcutta	24-3	P and O Co
N Teresa ocsame	3026	Coanse Co			A'werp 29-3 J M & Co
O Jerseymoor	2408	Barton			T M and Co
P Imkinturm	3154	Carsten			W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Abana	2709	Rutledge	Kobe	6-3	W and AG and Co
2 E F Ferdinand	3906	Leno	Trieste		A L S N Co
3 Cape Ortegal	3136	McDonald			T M & Co
4 Beachey	2997	Turner	Kobe	25-3	T M & Co
5 Clan Forbes	3109	Becket		26-3	J F & Co
6 Maresfield	2635	McDonald			Balli Bros
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8 Patagonia	3653	Davies	Marseilles	30 3	K N & Co
9 City of Marseilles	3280	Dawse	L'pool	22-3	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	26-3	P and O S N Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4167	Palmer			P and O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M and Co
15 Schildturm	3186	Vrobat		24-3	W and A G and Co
16 Bags	2296	Gordon			T M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Gulam	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	549	Ahmed	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Umsinga	Cox	Natal, Mar 8
	Jerseymoor	Bartom	Cardiff, Feb 15
	Dwarka	Maxon	Busreh, Mar 16
	EF Ferdinand	Leva	Y'hama, Feb 15
24	Anurobin	Care	Calcutta, Marl
	Vadala	Cocklin	Mo'mein, „ 10
	R I M S Lawrence	de Burgh	Bushire, „ 10
	Paginturm	Eroo	N York, Feb 19

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
24	Cy of Marseilles	Dowse	L'pool, etc
	Himalaya	Evans	Calcutta
	Linga	Butler	Karachi, etc

The following vessel began to load on Monday —

Steamer Hild, for Bangkok, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward bound Messageries Co. steamer Yarra, from Bombay 13th March arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 22nd instant at 12 noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 24.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1,840 cwts castorseed, and 7,766 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,080 cwts groundnuts, and 14,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 tons, manganeseore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS.—At the Palms, Gorakhpur, on the 7th March, the wife of G. A. Edwards, of a son.

CARPENDALE.—At Dehra Dun, on the 12th March, the wife of Captain M. M. Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Re-opening of the High Court after Easter Recess.
Bombay Tract and Book Society, Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse-road, 6 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: He who refrains from speaking will not regret his silence.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus,15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. F. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Under the Banner of Victory ... Blon
Overture	Die Felsenmuhle..Ressiger
Valse	Blue Bells ..... Waldtenfel
Selection	A Persian Princess ..... Jones
Piccolo Solo ...	The Whistling Polka ..... Lawton
Serenade	Rosita ..... Missud
Selection	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Two-Step	Catch Me ..... Joyce

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTI.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Bavarda ..... Starke
Overture ...	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
a Menuet ...	Padgrewski's ..... Morelli
b Summer Idyll	Hiawatha ..... Morel
Grand Selection	Rigo'etto ..... Verdi
Valse	The Eternal ..... Leo Fall
Selection ...	The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo ..... Byrne
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus... Faust

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Devanha," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., on Wednesday, the 26th March. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

BOY'S TRAGIC END.—A Hindu boy named Umra Deosi (5), was killed on Sunday by the falling of a municipal refuse cart at Walpakhadi. The boy was holding on to the cart, when it tilted over and fell on him.

THE TRANSPORT "DUFFERIN."—The Karachi Radio Office has been in touch with the Transport "Dufferin" since 4 p.m. on Sunday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 6 p.m. of the 25th.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—At the Anjuman-i-Islam Madrasa, Hornby-road, at 6 p. m. to-morrow, the 26th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., will preside, and Lady Hill will distribute prizes to the sucessful students of the above Madrasa.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Dr. Stanley Reed on "Glimpses of India," on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Stringfellow, Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring a lady-friend.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Paper to be read:—"Further Notes on Sorcery in Ancient, Mediæval and Modern India," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

TAMPERING WITH REGISTERED LETTER.—The police are enquiring into a case brought to their notice by Mr. Charles Probyn-Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, who complained that a registered letter containing a currency-note for Rs. 100 had been tampered with and the note extracted. The letter was despatched from Trichinopoly and was addressed to a party living within the postal circle of the Byculla office.

FILING STRENGTH.

And How to Restore it.

Why the physical and nervous strength should diminish in those who lead normal lives is difficult to explain. The fact remains that it does, as it weakens in those who burn the candle at both ends in business or in pleasure.

Whatever the cause of this lack of strength, which makes the sufferer listless, weary, and absolutely indifferent to everything except the condition of his health, his overwhelming desire is to restore his strength that he may feel fit and able to enjoy his life once more. What such a man needs is a food which will rapidly remove the feeling of weakness and replace it with one of strength. For this purpose nothing can compare with Sanatogen, of which Dr. Ott, Physician Extraordinary to His late Majesty King Edward VII., writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice, with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of convalescence after severe illnesses, especially those of an infectious nature, and also when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

Nearly sixteen thousand other physicians have written in similar strain, and so have many distinguished men. Among them is the Rt. Hon. Sir. Frederick Milner, Bart., a member of His Majesty's Privy Council, and, therefore, a man whose position gives his words peculiar weight. He writes: "Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Sanatogen, which may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, never fails to do this to everyone who takes it.

THE POLICE COURTS.

RASH DRIVING.

A victoria-driver, named Ebrahim Jeeva, was charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector De Burgh, with rash driving.

The facts were that on the 17th inst. the accused was carrying a fare from Bori-bunder along Hornby-road, when at the junction of Church Gate-street and Hornby-road his victoria collided with a motor-car belonging to the Royal Insurance Company, which was driven by Mr. W. A. Hewlske of that Company. It appeared from the evidence that the car had come to a standstill to allow a victoria approaching from the opposite direction to pass, when it was struck by the accused's victoria, coming up from behind. The horse bolted and the accused was thrown out of the box and injured, necessitating his removal to the hospital, where he was detained for treatment for three days. The accused had been warned by the occupant of his carriage.

His Worship, on the facts, did not think the accused deserved any punishment, but severely warned and discharged him.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, yesterday, charged a Mahomedan hawker, named Ebrahim Oomer, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a police constable while the latter was in the execution of his duty.

On Saturday the constable at Kikastreet, while on duty, saw the accused assaulting a pedestrian. The accused, when confronted by the policeman, turned on the latter, handled him severely, and knocked him down.

The accused pleaded drunkenness. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE CASE.

Inspector Hubbard of the Excise Department arrested Syed Ahmed Bin Jaffer (35), a Mahomedan servant employed in a teashop, on Sunday night, at Kumbarwada, for being in illegal possession of two grains of cocaine. The prisoner was charged with the offence before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate. He pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate, on the evidence, fined him Rs. 25. As he was unable to pay the amount, his Worship ordered him to undergo twelve days' rigorous imprisonment.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	ft.	in.
Tues.....	25	m	0 48	29	2
			1 29 a	29	5
Wednes..	26	m	1 25	28	3
			2 12 a	28	6
Thurs.....	27	m	2 2	27	0
			2 59 a	27	3
Fri	28	m	2 39	25	8
			3 55 a	26	0
Satur ...	29	m	3 20	24	4
			5 8 a	25	0
Sun	30	m	4 14	23	1
			7 8 a	24	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	ft.	in.
Tues ...	25	m	6 55	13	11
			7 17 a	17	4
Wednes.	26	m	7 32	14	6
			7 59 a	18	7
Thurs ...	27	m	8 10	15	6
			8 44 a	19	11
Fri	28	m	8 50	16	9
			9 36 a	21	2
Satur ...	29	m	9 36	18	1
			11 34 a	22	0
Sun	30	m	10 42	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
25 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 39m.	do 6h. 51m.
26 (Wednes)	do 6h. 38m.	do 6h 51m.
27 (Thurs)	do 6h. 37m.	do 6h. 51m.
28 (Friday)	do 6h 36m.	do 6h. 51m.
29 (Saturday)	do 6h. 35m.	do 6h. 52m.
30 (Sunday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, March 25th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18-2m. p.m. First Quarter, 14th 11h. 9-2m. a. m.; Full Moon, 21st, 3h. 2-7m. a.m.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Mar. 21.

A Jarida Extraordinary published, stated that, during the Holi festivities anybody committing obscene offences by word, gesture, or action, will be open to criminal prosecution, and liable to fine or imprisonment, or both. This is a measure that ought to have been in existence long ago, nevertheless, it is to hoped that its introduction will act as a deterrent.

It is said that the P.-W. offices are to be removed temporarily to the Town Hall, in the Chudderghaut Public Gardens, as the buildings now occupied by them are required by H. H. the Nizam for the extension of King Koti.

It is semi-officially stated that Nawab Salar Jung is about to proceed to England and that his stay there is likely to extend for a couple of years or more.

Raja Bands-lal Abeerchand has filed a suit in the District Court, at Secunderabad, claiming Rs. 58,000 from Nawab Moinuddin Khan Bahadur, which will be heard on the 5th April next.

The assassination of King George of Greece has been magnified as a brilliant Turkish victory in Salonica by a certain section of the people here, who refuse to believe that the death of his Majesty was otherwise than on the battle-field. This belief has grown stronger by the subsequent cablegram that great triumphs were achieved by Turkish arms at Chatalja. The imminent fall of Adrianople is attributed to an exaggerated figure of speech, and the peace proposals in favour of the Balkan League are discredited.

About 1,351 square yards of land with and without houses situate in Esau Meah Bazar and Ramkote are about to be appropriated by Hyderabad Residency Bazaars Local Fund Committee for the purpose of constructing buildings to establish two primary schools. The owners, of course, will receive money-compensations.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

A few light showers are reported from Baluchistan; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No precipitation of importance.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours' on Monday, the 24th March, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature has risen slightly but is still lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana. In lower Sind day temperature is in excess but night temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and lightly clouded. The air is genarally drier than usual. Night temperature continues in defect in West Central India and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General remarks.—Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India. Light to moderate cloud has spread over the whole of the Punjab. Moderate cloud persists also in upper Sind. Weather, however, has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY AMATEURS.

A great opportunity of benefitting the relatives of the crew of the cutter from H. M. S. "Perseus," recently lost on duty in the Persian Gulf, is offered to the public, by the Bombay Amateurs, who are producing the farce, "Jack Straw," on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, at the Royal Opera House. The production is likely to prove a great success in every way, and those of the public who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh should not miss the chance, as this clever play is really screamingly funny and from all reports, the performers promise to do it ample justice. A full account of the piece and the cast appeared in our issue of the 20th inst.

Seats may be booked and the plan seen at Messrs. S. Rose and Co's.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the first of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913:—

Presidency.	Latest Month. Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1994000	3355000	1361000	.....
In Mar. 1913		a		a
Bombay ...	1587000	Nil	.....	1587000
Total ...	3581000	3355000	.....	226000

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Ten Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than E'mate
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	49030000	41805235	775235	.....
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913		a		
Bombay..	22038000	19538906	.....	2499094
Total ...	71068000	69344141	.....	1723859

a There were no bidders for Bengal certified opium at the sale of the 4th instant and also for Malwa opium at the sale of 12th instant.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

It's the simplicity in use and the certainty in result that so firmly establish Paisley Flour in every home where once it is tried.

To have light, well-raised cakes, mix well, dry, 1 part of Paisley Flour to every 8 parts of ordinary flour, before adding the other ingredients. For home baking always use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

The Brown & Polson book of 73 useful recipes is gratis and post free. Write for a copy *now* to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRS

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully be wels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, night improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

MY WORD! KEATING'S KILLS

FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorus)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Mar 22. Bombay, March 24.

Bar Silver in London, Spot...26 1-8—1-16
Bar Silver in London 2 months hence ...26 1-2—1-16
Tone of Silver—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. [24TH Mar. 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th AND 21st Mar. 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	23	30,517
B. B. and C. I. Rail'y	5	5,868

The Banks and most of the markets, are still closed for the Easter Holidays.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

The home markets were closed on Saturday. The American markets reopen to-day, and the Liverpool market to-morrow. The preliminary final Ginners report, received here last Friday, calls for no special remark, the figures given being about those anticipated in late estimates. In the local market during the holidays good Broach remained at about Rs. 347, and opened this morning at Rs. 348 for to-morrow's settlement. A moderate business has been done in Broach to-day and rates close at Rs. 349 1-2 for good and Rs. 353 1-2 for fine. The room rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for the 25th instant are to-day Rs. 349 for good Broach and Rs. 353 for fine. Other descriptions are neglected and prices are easier.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been small and rates continue to decline.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 317	April.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	" 353 1-2	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	" 349 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	" 302	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	" 299	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	" 296	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	" 293	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	" 287	"
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	" 268	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	" 260	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	" 260	"
Sawginned Dharwar ...	" 307	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	" 295	"

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	17,872	bales.
Wheat	34,922	cwts.
Linseed	19,744	"
Rapeseed	16,250	"
Gingellyseed	3,749	"
Poppyseed	82	"
Groundnuts... ...	2,912	"
Castorseed	19,865	"
Rice	2,974	"
Myrabollams... ...	4,462	"
Cottonseed	8,018	"
Mowraseed	nil	"
Gram	1,828	"
Jowar	3,976	"
Maize	nil	"
Barley	580	"

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th March 1913, as compared with the statement of 11th March 1913:—

Liabilities.	Mar. 11. Rs. a. p.	Mar. 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	25048679 15 6	22717494 13 8
Other Deposits, &c ...	164287952 7 10	159875716 13 5
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1301749 8 3	2168425 3 6
Sundries	1802939 0 6	1895539 2 3
	230941321 0 1	225157176 0 10

Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	19985640 0 0	19739085 0 0
Other authorised Investments ...	9709 8 0 0	9206363 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	47582922 11 6	49013022 7 6
Accounts of Credit on do Bills discounted, &c	46159687 9 7	45091736 2 10
Balances with other Banks.	36480967 13	36013270 3 7
Bullion	1663375 1 2	1476550 13 0
Dead Stock ...	2497142 8 8	2493792 14 0
Stamps ...	15049 2 7	14734 4 0
Sundries	446054 13 8	412140 8 0
	163993827 12 10	163561195 4 11
Cash, &c.. at Head Office	67041493 3 3	61605980 11 11
Cash, &c, at Branches ...		
	230941321 0 1	225157176 0 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	1981451	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	4312686	Decrease.
Other Deposits	4412286	Do.
Post Bills.....	866676	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	20680	Decrease.
Loans	1430100	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	1037951	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	437697	Do.
Cash at Head Office.....	1565950	Do.
Do. at Branches	2889563	Do.

Percentage 38·60.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Ashby Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	16·5
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1750d
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	71½
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12 "	5704
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£19
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	90
Mercantile Bank...	25	12·10	8 "	£22
Do. ...	25	12·10	8 "	21 3-4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	765
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	260
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	750
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	580
Century ...	100	100	3	28
Central India ...	500	500	70	2195
China ...	1000	1000	...	775
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1470
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	725
Crescent ...	100	100	4	107½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1080
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Dawid ...	450	250	10	435
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	425
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	360
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	700
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	225
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	151½
Jivraj Balco ...	1000	1000	...	460
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	680
Khatau Makanjee...	1000	1000	45	1315
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	762½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1330
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	1150
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1440
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3115
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	80	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	250
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1020
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	147½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	100
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	857½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4950
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	80
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1305
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	130
Swan... ...	250	250	10	270
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1695
Textile	500	500	30	1465
Vishnu Cotton do	500	500	Nil	400
	500	500	Nil	632½
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	645

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	155
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamaskaw ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	587½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	184½
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	176
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	965
Bombay Land and Bulling ...	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	120
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co ...	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Jeete Fane Supply Co ...	100	50	10 p.c.	50
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ "	174
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12 "	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Moreland Price and Co ... ...O	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L A. Co ...	200	50	20 p. c.	330
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	835
Shivrajpore Sy.. etc.	10	10	...	20½cd
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	9
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. O.	75	85	...	99
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	214
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	175
Telephone Co	5	50	20 p.c	212
Treasher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	61
	500	500	yr. 30	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Brcul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	130
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	200
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	645xd
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137xd
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	135
Do. Mpur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	50	500	4½ "	605cd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ "	135
Central Provinces..	25		4 "	97
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4 "	120

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Ei'ngs for week ending 15th Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790 61	1822400	1891186 3	20734263
A. O. C. Ry ...	125·88	55500	472308	527808
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	4100	33108	37203
Total...	2956·78	1882000	1941727 4	21259274
Ei'ngs for crdg 7 days ending 15th Mar 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	1772997	1815999 9	199329 6
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	54910	527120	582020
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3573	37130	40703
Total...	2957·80	1831480	1672424 9	20555729
Increase or Decrease			+	
G.I.P. Ry	— 1·07	+ 49103	751864	+801267
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 593	—54812	— 54222
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 527	— 4027	— 3500

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	25400	33000	7000	601000
Or per mile of Ry ...	139	186	4	329
For previous 9 weeks of half-year..	180400	3523000	67000	5387000
Total for 10 weeks ...	205800	3868000	67000	5988000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year..	231579	404017	7630	643256
Per mile of Ry do...	127	221	4	352
Total to cor. date do...	03609 7	4192390	79583	6318070

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 42,256
Do. to date ...Rs. 3,70,070

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Mar., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	238000	490300	4000	732000
Or per mile of Ry ...	252	518	4	774
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	1796000	4244000	34000	6074000
Total for 10 weeks ...	2034000	4734000	38000	6806000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year..	226143	431442	14760	672345
Per mile of Ry. do...	239	456	16	711
Total to cor. date do...	2087959	4738587	53431	6879978

Increase for the week ...Rs. 59,355
Decrease to date ...Rs. 73,978

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The movement inaugurated in the United Provinces by Lady Meston on behalf of the Lady Hardinge Address Fund has realised Rs. 22, 500, with about 150,000 signatures.

The Hon. Mr. S. Ali Imam is expected to arrive at Hyderabad, spending a few days as the guest of H. H. the Nizam.

An interesting feature of the Burma Budget is the provision of two and quarter lakhs for the purchase of additional baggage elephants and for certain schemes to facilitate the extraction of teak.

Among the improvements that are being carried out at Meerut is the conversion of one of the city gates into a memorial clock tower to the late King Edward.

The Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce recently resolved that they saw no reason why Indian Railway Companies should not be allowed to develop their own coalfields.

The Sikh Sabha, Rawalpindi, held a special meeting last week and passed resolutions mourning the death of Mr. Macauliffe, the translator of the Sikh scriptures.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has had for some time past under consideration measures to be adopted for the systematic improvement of the water-supply, drainage and sanitation in the rural areas of Assam, and he proposes to convene a Conference in April or May next at which the subject will be discussed.

Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Provinces, in laying the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Hindu National High School, Peshawar, announced a Government grant-in-aid of half the estimated cost of the school building, which is Rs 80,000.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a new temporary Military Works district at Delhi from 27th November, 1912. This Military Works district will be known as the Delhi District, and will for the present comprise only Military Works in connection with the new cantonment of Delhi.

Sir Arthur Branfoot, President of the India Office Medical Board recently handed over charge of that office to the second member, Sir Richard Havelock Charles, Lieut.-Col. John Anderson, late Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, joins the Board as junior member. In its present form (says the "British Medical Journal") this Board has existed for nearly half a century, but in a somewhat different shape for nearly a century longer. The Medical Board was established on October 31, 1864, Sir James Ranald Martin being given the rank of Inspector-General as its president. He resigned on November 17, 1874, and died ten days later.

As far as Ceylon is concerned the tourist season this year has so far proved a failure. The decrease in the number of visitors to the Island during the opening months of 1913 compared with the corresponding period last year is enormous—at any rate books of the principal hotels show this to be the case. In January and February last year it was practically impossible to obtain a room at any one of the three principal Colombo hotels. The drawing-rooms, both rooms and even the swimming bath at the Galle Face, were utilised during that period for sleeping accomdation. This year says "The Times of Ceylon" the situation is exactly opposite. The hotels have got any number of vacant rooms and a cry of "Where are the passengers ?" is being raised on all sides Hotel proprietors, shop-keepers, rickshaw coolies and even the boatmen have felt the absence of that much maligned but most desirable adjunct to the prosperity of the Colony—the passenger.

In reviewing the administration of Criminal Justice during the year 1911-12, the Mysore Government remark that there was an increase in the total number of cases reported to the Magistrates of nearly 2,000 cases, the figure for the year under review being 17,915. The increase is attributed to the unfavourable seasonal conditions of the period. It is noteworthy that this increase was not confined to offences against property, crimes of violence being also shown as having increased. The total number of cases brought to trial was 14,520, involving 29,572 persons, and of these 22,518 were either acquitted or discharged and 6,319 accused were convicted. A satisfactory feature of the year was the good work done by the Benches of Honorary Magistrates, in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and this is favourably commented on by the District Magistrates. The question of making these Benches permanent is before the Government of Mysore. A subject of unfavourable comment is the slackness of inspection of Subordinate Courts. The Chief Court was again unable to make any inspections during the year and there was a considerable falling off all round, particularly in the Districts of Mysore, Kadur and Kolar. The Administration Report of the Mysore Police Department for the same period is also published, and shows a similar general increase of criminal offences.

So far as Burma is concerned says the "Rangoon Times" the most interesting announcement in the long Resolution of the Government of India upon their Educational Policy is that Rangoon is to have a University. There is, we admit, a strong case for the alternative of improving our system of education in secondary schools and colleges, and much still remains to be done before the public elementary instruction can be said to be satisfactory. But both these branches of educational policy are to be revised by the Local Government in conformity with the plan formulated for the whole of India, but with special reference to the necessity of variations imposed by local conditions. There is to be a large expansion of lower primary schools, teaching the "three R's," with drawing, knowledge at the village map, nature study and physical exercises, and simultaneously upper primary schools are to be established at suitable centres, and lower primary schools, where necessary, will be developed into upper primary schools. We cordially agree that the scheme of Primary and secondary education for the average scholar should steadily, as trained teachers become available, be diverted to more practical ends by means of manual training, gardening outdoor observation, practical teaching of geography, school excursions, and organised tours of instruction; and it will certainly be a great improvement if, in the case of the secondary schools, only Graduates or trained teachers, adequately remunerated, are employed. The provision of training colleges for teachers is also a step in the right direction, and will be welcomed in this province, for it is hardly doubtful that poor results only can be expected where training is given in small local institutions.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 25.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

4-12, 668-11—Jamsetji R. and D. S. Amerchand and Co. vs Ramdas Vithaldas, Edgelow G W and Co.

77-12, 690-19—Wadia G and Co N. P. A. Wadia vs Eleonom N.P. A. Wadia Crawford B. and W.

59-12 134-12—Mulla and M Bawa Mirja Pir Mirja vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Mirja and another Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1251-12—Capt and V., Chimanram Motilal vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur, Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

641-11—M B Chothea, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw Nusserwanji Bomanji vs Panthakay and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Part Heard, 18-2-1.

Testamentary Suits.

3-13—S Sju B and Co, Gerdhar Khadas and others vs Narbada Alias Bowli, Mulji Rh. and Th.

30-12—Mulji Kh. and Th., Karsondas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kahdas and others, Smetham B and Co.

605-22-461-12—Crawford B and Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., and ors Edgelow, G. W. & Co.

897-12—Manecklal and T. Ladobe B. Amrey vs. Sadanand Jaganath and ors., Shamrao M. and H.

398-12—Kalor H. M. and R. Messrs Lakhmichand Kanayalal Abdul Hussein Mahomedbhai Petell and Ez. a firm.

1005-12—D J. Mantri, D K Shakua vs The Bombay Dying and Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C Vatcha and Co.

609-12—Dik and P, Indermall Kundunmall vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.

1029-12—Unwalla and P, Gokuldas Dhunji vs Ramchordas Nanji.

1078-12—Bick M and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank D vs Sarabhai Dayabhai Seth, Edg E W and Co.

1134-Unwalla and P, Valibai vs Gokaldas Karsandas Madh, K and C.

114-13—Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Sha Vanmali Jetha, Jam R and D.

550-11—Matu J and M., Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popat Amarchand, a firm, Sham M and H.

310-11—Madh K and C, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Vardhaman, Cap and V.

776-12—Vachha and Co, R. D. Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai, Madhowji K and C.

1245-12—Mulji K and T, Nana Yesso Padval, vs Sitabhai, Dustur, and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

629-11 Dicksbet and P, H H the Maharaja of Rewah vs. R G Baldock.

130-12 Vacha and Co, Messrs Raanjilal Harprasad a firm vs. Panalal Partabsing.

1335-12 Jamsetji R and D Sakarchand Avethalal vs. Velubdas Mulchand and another.

7-13—Motichand and D, Harprasad Matadin and Co., vs. Sheopal Dindayal Sakal Mehta and D, a firm.

18-13—Jemsetji R and D, Kaladdas Ramdas afirm vs. the Punjab Bros, and Co. Ltd..

29-13—Payne and Co., Salemahomed Ladha and anr. vs. Ismail Virji and ors., Manchershaw and N.

33-13—Anciee and Desai Kalidas Narayandas and Bros., vs. Maganlal, Kapurchasi and ors.

70-13—Payne and Co., Souram Jethumal, a firm vs. Mookhebai Wadia Patell and Ez.

126-13—Bhai K. and G., Beharilal Koonj a firm vs. Gameshra, Ramsarandas.

165-13—Dubash and Co. Raghunandan Vinayek Kirter Raghunath Jeywant Koli.

198-13—Nadershaw and D, A Mirchand Gulchand vs. Jeychand Premji, Shamradhe and H 1-2.

228-13—Payne and Co. R D Sethna vt. Goola Hoosein Essaji Bicknell M K and Co.

238-18—Wadia G and Co. E. D. Sassoon and Co., a firm vs Jamnadas Lakhmidas.

Long Cause.

1-13—Payne and Co Andrew Yule and Co. a firm Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and others, Pestonji R K and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

824-10—Wadia and Co Narsey Madan vs Govind Jivan, Mulji Kb and T.

Long Causes.

39-12—Payne and Co, R D Sethna vs Velji Devji Ardeshir, H D and Co.

1085-12—Edg G W and Co. Narrandas Topanup vs R D Sethna Payne and Co.

676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

867-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.

774-11—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vase vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G and Co.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaysaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.

479-12—Bagh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Bagh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.

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Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ¼-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ¼-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ¼-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

REVIVAL OF THE BOMBAY TOURNAMENT.

Having lapsed during the years 1911 and 1912, the Bombay Tournament has been revived this year, and the first round was played yesterday afternoon on the oval. Its organisation has been mainly undertaken by the officers of H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard, Captain Coaker and Lieut. Wilson, and it is hoped, now the tournament has once been re-opened, that it will be possible to make it once more a yearly fixture. The entries for the present competition are certainly few, for, while six teams had originally decided to take part, two of them withdrew at the last moment. It may be hoped, however, that this year's tournament will give polo in Bombay a needed fillip and advertisement, and that next year greater support will be forthcoming. The two games played yesterday showed very good average form, and were welcomed by a considerable crowd, including Lord and Lady Sydenham and Sir Richard and Lady Lamb. The officers of the Sherwood Foresters were "at home," and there were a great many ladies present.

The teams entered were four in number. The only visitors were the 14th Hussars, the remainder being the Sherwood Foresters, and the two made up sides, the Yellow Hammers, which included three men from Government House, and the Slipups.

The first match was between the Yellow Hammers and the Sherwood's, the former team conceding a handicap of six goals. Taking this into account, the result was even, but the actual play was too one-sided to be of great interest. The game commenced evenly, but in the second chukker, Major Greig opened the Yellow Hammers' score, while Deo Singh put on a second goal in the third. In the fourth, both Greig and Deo Singh added goals, the latter player profiting by a good pass from Coaker. In the next chukker, the Sherwoods made a spurt, and scored one through Mills, making the game 7—5 in their favour. However, Deo Singh put or a sixth goal after the next bugle call and both Singh and Greig getting through in the final period, the Yellow Hammers had a narrow win by eight goals to seven.

Teams :—

The Yellow Hammers.—Deo Singh, Major J. G. Grieg, Captain V. A. Coaker, and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson (back).

The Sherwood Foresters.—Captain P. D. S. Brownrigg, Mr. G. D. Mills, Colonel W. R. Marshall, and Mr. R. H. Stranger (back).

In the second game the 14th Hussars gave one goal to the Slipups. Mason scored for the Hussars in the first chukker and Cooke after the first bugle-call replied for the Slipups. Mason next scored two goals for the Hussars, but Anwar Khan and Cooke, promptly added two more for their opponents. A score by Mason in the fourth chukker brought the scores level, and then in the final chucker, which saw a lot of hard galloping, Newburn and Mason brought the Hussars' score to six against their opponents' four.

Teams :—

14th Hussars.—Mr. P. G. Cropper, Capt. S. W. R. Newburn, Capt. G. K. M. Mason and Mr. J. L. de Wend Fenton (back).

The Slipups.—Mr. F. N. Furdoonji, Mr. M. P. Dillworth, Mr. R. F. R. Cooke, Unwar Khan ; Colours—White.

The officials—Stewards, Lieut.-Col. Marshall, Major Greig, Mr. R. F. R. Cooke and Mr. W. L. Graham; Hon. Sec., Captain Coaker ; time-keeper, Captain E. A. H. Fell.

The final round will be played on Wednesday, at 5-15 p.m., the personal staff of H. E. the Governor being at home.

PIGSTICKING.

RETROSPECT ON THE GUJARAT CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HITMATSAGAR, Mar. 24.

The Gujerat Meeting for 1913 is now a thing of the past, and I think that everyone will agree that it has been an undoubted success. Nothing could have exceeded the kindness of H. H. the Maharaja of Idar. He spared no pains to make the meeting go, and to provide his guests with good sport. His Highness has most generously offered a gold challenge cup to be held year by year by the winner of the Gujerat Cup. Also his Highness proposes that the meeting should always, in future, be years held here, and he himself will be responsible for the running of the meeting. This generous offer of his Highness will ensure continuity of the meeting, which it is hoped, will now regain some of its past glories, these having rather fallen away during the last few years. The gold challenge given by the Maharaja is in memory of Major-General Sir Pertab Singh, than whom I suppose there is no more famous pigsticker in India.

H. H. the Raja of Baria was the fortunate winner of the Gujerat Cup, and the first holder of the Sir Pertab Gold Challenge Cup. The Raja has for some years been a competitor at this meeting, and though he has already won the Salmon Trophy for ponies, he has never before succeeded in winning the major event. His Highness, therefore, has not won out of his turn, and no one grudges him his win. The Cup goes to a good sportsman, and a hard-riding man to pig.

The Salmon Trophy was won by Lieut.-Col. Forbes, who has had a deal of hard work to do in his capacity as field-master, and his win was well deserved. The gallant Colonel has now won this trophy three times. He must have quite a handsome piggery attached to his residence. One must not omit to express grateful thanks to H. H. the Maharajah of Idar for his lavish hospitality, and all will look back with pleasure to a very enjoyable visit.

Below is a short account of the heats :—

FRIDAY—GUJERAT CUP.

FIRST HEAT :—Lilly, Meade, Thomson and Dhirajsinhji of Baria. Everybody had a chance. Lily got in a lucky spear, but at the same time took a toss, however, without much damage, beyond a severe shaking.

SECOND HEAT :—Thakatsinhji of Katosan, Bahadur Singh, Bher Singh and Ayscough. A good start after a jinking pig. Ayscough's horse had the legs of the others, and he speared after a short run.

THIRD HEAT :—Cairus Gaid Singh, Forbes and Kirke-Smith went off after a fast pig, and Gaid Singh tried without success to spear on the rear side. Forbes got into a nullah but emerged safe and sound, and in the end speared.

FOURTH HEAT :—Narsinhji of Katosan, Prem Singh, and the Rajah of Baria. A very good run, the Rajah of Baria eventually spearing well.

SALMON CUP.

FIRST HEAT :—Forbes, Lang, Sher Singh and Thakatsinhji of Katosan. The heat rode a sounder for some distance, and endeavoured to prevent the breaking back, but with no success. Eventually, they got on a pig in the open. Forbes was too well mounted for the others and he speared at his ease.

SECOND HEAT:—Bahadur Singh, Mumtaz Mahomed Chan, Lilly and Narsinhji of Katosan. Lilly had to scratch, owing to his fall in the Gujerat Cup heat. An uneventful heat was won by Mahomed Chan.

THIRD HEAT :—Narsinhji of Baria, Gaid Singh, Ayscough and Hastings. A real good run after a fast pig. Everybody was well up, and Gaid Singh speared cleverly.

FOURTH HEAT :—Dhirajsinhji of Baria, Prem Singh and Meade. The latter was outpaced. The two former had the heat to themselves and Dirajsinji won.

FIFTH HEAT:—Shaitan Singh Soorajmalji of Kutosan and Dhanailngh. An uneventful heat which ended in Soorajmal getting the spear.

SIXTH HEAT :—Kirke-Smith, Cairus and the Raja of Baria. A good run after a sporting pig. The Raja of Baria eventually spearing after everyone had had chance.

SATURDAY—GUJERAT CUP SEMI-FINAL.

FIRST HEAT :—Forbes and the Raja of Baria. The heat slipped after a fair-sized boar. The Raja always had the legs of Forbes, and speared after a short run.

SECOND HEAT :—Ayscough and Lilly. This heat was postponed till the following day owing to Lilly being too shaken up after his fall.

SALMON CUP SEMI-FINAL.

FIRST HEAT :—The Raja of Baria, Mumtaz Mahomed Khan and Forbes. The heat was let go after a real good boar. A ding-dong race ensued between the Raja and Forbes, the former having a lot the better of it. Mahomed Chan was well in the hunt. The Raja made several effort to spear but in the end unluckily dropped his weapon which allowed Forbes to go on and spear at his leisure.

SECOND HEAT :—Gaid Singh Dhirajsinhji of Baria and Soorajmalji. A very fast pig. Dhirajsinhji at first led him, Gaid Singh, with Soorajmalji, toiling in the rear. The first jink let up Gaid Singh, who speared, but failed to show blood. Dhirajsinhji going on got the spear.

SUNDAY.

The postponed heat of the semi-finals of the Gujerat Cup was first run off and ended in a win for Ayscough, who therefore qualified to meet the Raja of Baria in the final.

GUJERAT CUP FINAL.

The Raja of Baria and Ayscough. A real good pig was provided and a ding-dong race ensued with Ayscough having slightly the better of the exchanges. The country traversed was distinctly difficult, which favoured the Raja, as his mount was the handier, and he eventually got the spear, though the majority of the hunting had been done by Ayscough.

SALMON CUP FINALS.

Forbes and Dhirajsinhji of Baria. This heat also was sent after a good pig, who gave a most sporting run at the commencement. Dhirajsinhji had the better of it but he was palpably unfit, and at the end unable to hold his pony, with the result that he came a bad crumple, leaving Forbes to go on and win.

Dhirajsinhji was somewhat knocked about by his fall and has broken his cheekbone, but is now going on well.

LUCKNOW POULTRY SHOW.

RECOGNISED AS REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL-INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 24.

At the Lucknow Poultry Show, the challenge cup for the best fowl bred in India was won by Mrs. Hudson of Saharanpur, with her white Leghorn cock. Mr. Appleby of Lahore took the cup for the best imported cock, with his buff Orpington, and Mr. Ben Smith of Calcutta that for the best imported hen, with an Australian buff Orpington.

Lady Meston distributed the prizes.

The Indian Poultry Club has decided that the Lucknow Show should be recognized as the Poultry Club Show for all-India.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 28th Feb. 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,166,902, and was held in the following form —

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15)	4,000,000
Gold in India	800,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England	360,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,036,226
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 30th Sept. 1912 price on 30th Sept.)	9,596,399
Securities since purchased (cost price)	6,354,277
Total ...	22,166,902

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, March 17.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ..	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912, to 15th March 1913, by Council Bills (a)	£24,972,949
Excess over Budget estimate ...	£ 9,472,949

a Of this sum £7,06),280 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

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INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1912, and in the nine months, April to December 1912, compared with the corresponding period of 1910 and 1911.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by Millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896].

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Month of December.

1910	1911	1912
British India.		
Bombay		
34786099	38954690	42363499
Madras		
3578655	3724907	3607361
Bengal		
3166628	2840601	3116637
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Marwara)		
1135879	3757314	3868431
Punjab (including Delhi)		
709686	628361	462378
Central Provinces and Berar		
2388478	2415913	2368403
Total		
45715425	52241776	56286703
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur (a), and Pondicherry (b)		
2831568	2696789	*2509899
Grand Total		
48546983	54938565	58796608

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

Nine Months, April to December.

1910	1911	1912
British India.		
Bombay		
333197861	323550604	357677676
Madras		
31047181	31665070	34519850
Bengal		
29016807	23311381	27972731
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)		
26816451	29072865	32131353
Punjab (including Delhi)		
5743782	4787153	3861867
Central Provinces and Berar		
21665191	21013107	24626401
Total		
447287273	433800185	490789878
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, Ujjain, Kolhapur, (a), and Pondicherry (b)		
25134464	25720671	27708871
Grand Total		
472421737	459520856	518498740

(a) Figures included since April 1911.

(b) Including the production of one mill only.

* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the grey and coloured piece goods).

Month of December.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
British India.			
Bombay			
pounds ...	21973102	20510234	28903165
yards ...	90891803	858 7420	103327989
dozens ...	71693	53337	56707
Madras			
pounds ...	770353	685349	757968
yards ...	2168709	2187524	2492384
dozens ...	989	5034	7458
Bengal			
pounds ...	248217	234761	325632
yards ...	1420386	1228246	1788189
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)			
pounds ...	860235	894355	963227
yards ...	2141639	3478104	3709595
dozens ...	5553	55.6	9602
Punjab (including Delhi)			
pounds ...	31701	63533	71099
yards ...	58123	200169	204168
dozens ...	27	6	25
Central Provinces and Berar.			
pounds ...	110899 4	1115331	1758126
yards ...	3996753	4296091	4536092
dozens ...	244	744	770
Total			
pounds ...	24987532	23503543	27276317
yards ...	101972413	97297586	116178367
dozens ...	78506	64647	75062
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (a) and Pondicherry (b).			
pounds ...	1430029	1190521	1308291
yards ...	5664596	4569857	5148284
dozens ...	4963	3442	3937
Grand Tl.			
pounds ...	26417561	24694064	28584108*
yards ...	107637009	101777413	121306651*
dozens ...	83469	68089	78999*

Nine Months, April to December.

1910	1911	1912
British India		
Bombay		
pounds ... 159407101	16941736 6	1 8369583
yards ... 685124375	733489040	795787208
dozens ... 539364	419948	385240
Madras		
pounds ... 5546419	5720942	6898289
yards ... 17573088	18358433	23296485
dozens ... 28359	28593	45437
Bengal		
pounds ... 2157248	1855293	3063817
yards ... 11912846	11020402	15988635
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).		
pounds ... 7381191	7039321	7702135
yards ... 29483999	29155875	33138887
dozens ... 40243	38955	58465
Punjab (including Delhi)		
pounds ... 330597	504299	711942
yards ... 960470	1452872	2314155
dozens ... 428	1880	4966
Central Provinces and Berar		
pounds ... 8538034	9197309	9476155
yards ... 32463307	35616074	35877753
dozens ... 4360	6395	6727
Total...		
pounds ... 183260590	193784566	211411901
yards ... 777318085	829087496	906898123
dozens ... 607459	495761	500885
Foreign Territory.		
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (a) and Pondicherry (b).		
pounds .. 11234316	10966681	13015049
yards ... 45797050	48469791	50419101
dozens ... 49810	41370	43275
Grand Total.		
pounds ... 194594906	204701241	224426950*
yards ... 823315185	872557287	957817224
dozens ... 657269	537131	544160*

(a) From August 1910.

(b) Including the production of one mill only.

* Excluding Pondicherry for which returns have not been received.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan.... 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	1062097	53730	1008367
Value in rupees	63493399	3389586	60403803
To the end of the month of Jan. 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	5784627	1035311	4743916
Value in rupees	349452200	60339010	289113220
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan..... 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	7037719	748303	6289416
Value in rupees	14112687	1423639	12716998
To the end of the month Jan. 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	91552247	15642971	75909276
Value in rupees	174679687	32187797	142491890
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan. 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	77636086	4515295	93120501
To the end of the month of Jan.1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	524131947	92528837	4316051 10

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Jan. 1913 In the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.....	.....	1610305	1610305
Old Rupees from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	5021804	888017	5909821
Native State received coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	839284	839284
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	8908317	13376433	22284755

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Jan. 1913.

To end of the month of Jan. 1912.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	18598310	18598310
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	18283130	5668367	23952047
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	2654503	2654503
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	43785982	8788 1091	136369052

Coined and Examined. In the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	.....	.....
Rupees * ...	14800022	17250579	32050601
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	118077	.....	118077
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	697344	697344

Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
			*
British dollars (Tale).	.....	5672075	5672075
Rupees * ...	54202122	90572110	144774289
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	4936123	1640960	6577083
British Dollars examined from the consignment purchased for Govt. coinage against Bar silver from Banks	.....	1658000	1658000
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	2063344	2063344

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

At Calcutta	... ...	Rs. nil.
„ Bombay	... ...	„ 264506

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Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th March.

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohamerrah, Sencuchter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (16-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at senders risk (27-5-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-10-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language, English, German or Turkish. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-1-12).

Greek administration notify that correspondence with Cbi, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elasona has re-opened via eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Selingrad (Mostapha Pasha) Gorna Djoumai (Djoumaibala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demir, Hissar, Dedeghadj and Nevrokop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service of following places Ptisvich, Obailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Kratovo, Kitchevo, Prilep, Prustina, Prisren, Scoplie (Uskub), Suentiza, Testovo, Vizes (Keovsrulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Montenegrin administration notify opening office at Saint Jean Di Medovo (Sgiobannia D Medua). (24-12-12).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without restrictions (17-3-13).

Bhamo route to China restored (24-3-12).

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 197 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

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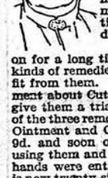

"About twenty-six years ago I had a very bad attack of eczema on both hands and unable to do the slightest thing. I did not know what to do for relief. The eczema appeared on the backs of both hands and between the fingers in the form of small pimples which were filled with a clear fluid, the hands being very much swollen and the irritation so bad that it almost drove me mad.

"This state of things went on for a long time and I kept on trying all kinds of remedies without deriving any benefit from them. At last, seeing an advertisement about Cuticura Remedies, I decided to give them a trial. I therefore sent for a set of the three remedies, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, value 7s. 9d. and soon obtained relief. I continued using them and they entirely cured me. My hands were entirely healed and although it is now twenty-six years ago that I was cured, I am happy to say that I have never once had the slightest return of this distressing complaint, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies which I must say ought to be in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Sheldrake, 36, Upland Road, Ipswich, England, July 12, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning bleeding, and crusted skin and scalp humours, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and scalp affections, will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

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There is no doubt about it—no possible room for unbelief. Little's Oriental Balm really and positively does cure Rheumatism.

The most severe cases are almost instantly relieved. The acute pains and agonising aches disappear. The sufferer gets well. Mr. J. Vince, of 20, Nelson Square, Burnley, says, "Having suffered from Rheumatism in my knees for two years, and Neuralgia in my face for many months and having got little relief from other medicines, I was recommended to try your Oriental Balm. I have used three bottles and am now quite free from pain."

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Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
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Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland. Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
" White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Moras, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Moras, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	8
" 1895 (two crown)	4	0
" 1890 (Princes)	5	0
" 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	per 2 tins.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 25th March, 1913.

MORIBUND PERSIA.

The principal objective of the Anglo-Russian agreement of five and a half years ago was the preservation of the integrity of a kingdom which, in the past, has filled a conspicuous role in Asiatic affairs, and which is revered by Indian Mussalmans for historic and religious reasons. The future of Afghanistan and Tibet, which were included in the protocol, had already been adjudicated upon, and the new understanding merely gathered up and consolidated the provisions of the older treaties. But Persia was showing unmistakable signs of the decay which has since reduced its administration to impotency, hence it was desirable that something should be done before the collapse occurred, otherwise there was the menace of a Russian absorption of its northern provinces. The diplomatists who framed the Persian clauses of the agreement did not anticipate that the division into spheres of influence would produce any material effects upon an internal situation already verging on anarchy, as their chief object was to delay the advent of annexation, while making geographical preparations for it, if subsequent events proved that no other solution was possible. The amiable people in London, who listen to papers and lectures upon the doubtful qualities of Persian patriotism, ascribe all the recent disasters to this academic partition, as well as to the presence of British and Russian troops in the country, whereas the agreement cannot be held in any sense responsible for the chaotic conditions which have appeared, while the withdrawal of the forces would mean the immediate collapse of the travesty of Government still existing in Teheran.

The origin and causation of the present troubles may be traced to events unconnected with the Anglo-Russian understanding which has so far prevented any alterations in the map, and has, both politically and financially, given the fullest encouragement to the Persians to work out their own salvation with the minimum of foreign intervention. The chief of them was the sudden introduction of forms of democratic rule into a country totally unprepared for them by previous training or experience. Persia gives a vivid illustration of the dangers of premature conversion to constitutional methods of Government, and it may be pointed out that India would present a similar spectacle if, for sentimental and philanthropic reasons, the British dissolved their partnership with the East, and entrusted the administration to the educated classes who consider themselves the intellectual and personal equals of the much-criticised Civilians. No one, familiar with the story of Hindustan and its racial animosity, supposes that the withdrawal of the English would usher in an Oriental millenium, and, in a minor degree, this has been the experience of the Persians in their attempt to adapt themselves to the national charter, wrong from an indolent and spendthrift Shah a half dozen years ago. They believed that the substitution of self-government for an absolutism, which the country had obeyed for centuries, would arouse popular enthusiasm, and that the democracy would rally to the new constitution, and close up the cleavages which had hitherto kept them asunder. But, for a variety of reasons which we need not pause to discuss, matters failed to develop along the lines anticipated by the framers of the constitution; and civil wars and tribal rebellions are the principal features of present-day Persia, instead of the homogeneity our patriotism visualized by the promoters of the nationalist movement. The verbosé Mejlis has disappeared, as well as Mr. Morgan Shuster and his American assistants, but we have his volume of personal impressions acquired during a brief sojurn in the land of Darius. The Regent prefers the assured safety of Switzerland to the turmoil of public affairs in Teheran and the risks of assassination. Salar-ud-Dowleh, who has kept alive the civil war kindled by his timorous brother the ex-Shah, is to be placated by his induction into the governorship of Resht under Russian auspices, a proposal which the British Foreign Secretary views with disfavour. There are rumours of Mahomed Ali's recall, but on this point we had Sir Edward Grey's assurance last week that both the British and Russian Governments would deprecate any attempt of the ex-Shah to return to Persia. The gendarmerie which was to restore order in the southern Districts and which has been subsidized by the English Government is a failure, because trustworthy recruits will not enlist, and the Swedish officers are handicapped by their ignorance of the language and their unfamiliarity with local customs and prejudices, and lastly, as shown by recent telegrams, the anarchy in the highlands is spreading to the coast ports, where it has become necessary to take special measure for the protection of British subjects.

These facts and the commercial stagnation they have produced, justify the intervention threatened more than two years ago; but the Home Government hesitates to take action because that would mean a prolonged and costly occupation of the country, and they still cling to the hope that the central administration may recover its authority, and reduce the tribes to obedience. But that is a forlorn policy which may please their radical followers and the Persian Societies in London without, having any moral or material effect on a situation much stronger coercive measures than the local officials are capable of applying. Their supremacy is moribund and can only be revived with our assistance, and the longer that is withheld, the greater will be the eventual task of restoring order while there is the risk that some other power, whose subjects have been molested or assasinated, may intervene, and that might produce international complications more dangerous than the present anarchy. The best suggestion that has yet been made with a view to obviating a costly expedition was Lord Hardinge's proposal to subsidise the local tribal leaders as a means of guaranteeing the safety of the trade routes and the suppression of brigandage by a system of regular payments, recoverable from the local revenues. This principle has been successfully applied on the North-West Frontier of India, and there is reason to believe that the Persian tribes would be ready to respect to an arrangement that would ensure them regular stipends without the risks of plundering caravans and travellers. As a supplementary method of restoring order, Colonel Yate's plan might be adopted by the dispatch of the small contingent of British and Indian officers selected for their knowledge of Persian to the coast-ports and elsewhere, for the purpose of raising and commanding local levies, which would strengthen the Swedish gendarmerie, if that body ever emerges from the academic stage. These would be preferrable acts to the policy of scuttle apparently indicated by the promised withdrawal of the British regiment from Shiraz, which will be regarded by the tribes as a confession of failure, and will embolden them to the commission of fresh outrages. We are not advocating the partition of Persia, but British interest and honour alike demand that the present anarchy in the southern provinces should cease and that instead of a policy of procrastination which can only yield negative results, there should be quick and effective intervention because it is evident that the moribund Government at Teheran can do nothing, while further delay will accentuate the dangers of the situation and add largely to the ultimate bill of costs.

GENIUS AND ROMANCE. Prizes for literature are not much in favour with us, though latterly they have come into fashion with certain publishers, who by offering them are desirous of attracting promising authors. But in France such prizes are not unusual, and several are systematically awarded at fixed periods. Having nothing like a central body of the nature of the French Academy, wielding authority in matters of literary taste and fashion, we could not very well introduce this prize method of testing and finding out really good literature, though it is well worth trying. As a striking instance of the good that it does in discovering, occasionally of course, writers of genius in obscure corners has lately been furnished by the award of the Grand Prix de Literature by the French Academy. Formerly the Academy's prizes, though of small value, were attractive; but of late years prizes of larger value have been offered by private venture for the encouragement of literature, and naturally competition for them was keen to the detriment of the forty and sixty pounds prizes offered by the official body. The Grand Prix of the annual sum of four hundred pounds or ten thousand francs was founded only two years ago, and it was decided to award it to a work of imagination of high moral tone and elevated character. The year before last, the year of its foundation, it was not awarded to any one, not because there were no competitors but because the Immortals could not very well decide between the rival merits of Charles Pegny, a master of style and of Louis de Robert, a master of emotion. The judges would have liked to divide the prize between the two rivals, but it is one of its conditions that it should under no circumstances be divided. A few months ago, when the reward had to be adjudged, there was very nearly the same difficulty, though this time Pegny seemed to have got the most votes in his favour. But at the last moment the winner was a dark horse, whom no one, least of all himself, had dreamt of such a victory over the favourite. This was an obscure author who though he had published some books, was totally unheard of. Andre Lafon's "L'Eleva Gilles," though published some time ago, passed unnoticed till it attracted the attention of one of two critics of the Academy who were so charmed by it that they successfully, at the very last moment, induced their colleagues to award it the coveted prize. The novel of Lafon, who is only twenty-seven, is pronounced by M. Barres, who is himself one of the first novelists of France to-day, M. Bourget, Pierre Loti, and other eminent authorities, to be perfect in tone, insight, and delicate charm; and the only wonder is that such a book should not have been found out at once.

THE SUFFRAGETTES AFRAID. "In view of their experiences at Hyde Park on Sunday, the 16th instant," Reuter's telegram announces, "the Suffragettes did not attempt to hold their usual Sunday demonstration yesterday." This is the first time that the fanatical courage of the Suffragettes has shown any sign of faltering, and if it means the beginning of a return to sane views and feelings, we welcome it. We hope the women's fear of the crowd will continue, for in whatever other ways they may contrive to vent their spite against the other sex, no one wishes to see them dragooned into discreet behaviour by the unrestrained mal-treatment of a mob. Prison discipline and forcible feeding are quite another matter; for, these are conducted under the supervision of competent persons, and do not go beyond reasonable limits. What the Suffragettes will now do, no one, probably not even they themselves, can tell; may be, stung to further recklessness by what they may regard as their own cowardice, they will venture out again, when "an ugly tempered crowd," disappointed once of what it perhaps calls its "sport," may surpass itself in its efforts. This, however, is not the Suffragettes' first experience of mob treatment, and they can see that the mob's temper is rapidly rising to a very violent degree. They will probably take reprisals in the form of more of those stupid and useless acts of destruction such as the burning of Lady White's mansion. The whole situation demands a measure, much wider in its scope than that which is proposed. Not only should there be effective treatment of hunger-strikers, but special penalties should be provided for Suffragette criminals, while their public meetings should be prohibited and prevented.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council notifies that one appointment to the Indian Geological Survey Department will be made in July next. A further vacancy is expected to occur in the year 1914.

MILITARY MATTERS.

AIR-CRAFT TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The Home Office has issued detailed, very much detailed instructions for the regulation of aircraft traffic—why these regulations should emanate from the Home Office is not at once apparent. The police have their hands full just at present with motor traffic, and the restriction and protection of suffragettes and other terrestrial occupations, without having to deal with the infringement of the new aerial regulations. Nor are they equipped for the job. However, there it is, and the Home Office apparently has taken on that particular phase of national defence which deals, or hopes to deal, with the protection of our frontier and arsenals from the unauthorized visits of foreign airships. The regulations themselves leave nothing to be desired; they cover all the necessary ground and provide for all eventualities. There, however, their value ends. We have, at present, no means of enforcing the observance of the rules that have been published; and regulations, unsupported by the power to enforce them, must remain a dead letter, except so far as they may be observed by the courtesy of foreign Powers. We have neither anti-aircraft guns, nor armed aeroplanes, nor dirigibles of sufficient speed or power to make the infringement of the rules a dangerous pastime, or to enable those entrusted with the carrying out of the regulations to comply effectively with the instructions laid down for their guidance. The Flying Corps have barely sufficient machines to carry out the training of their recruits; there certainly does not exist that margin which would be required to establish sufficient stations to give effect to the rules published. Incidentally, it now transpires that both the Parseval and Astra Torres that have been ordered, are to be used as models for future construction rather than to take their place at once in our small air-fleet. They are both small as compared with the dirigibles of foreign Powers, and are more of the type of scout than of the fighting airship. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Navy League are urging that a grant of a million sterling should be at once made and devoted to the provision, forthwith, of adequate airship stations, and airships in suitable strategic positions, to the construction or purchase of efficient aeroplanes in sufficient numbers, and to bring the Royal Flying Corps immediately up to the full strength of its establishment in personnel with all accesories complete, including improved facilities for training pilots. When this has been done, or at all events, is well on the way to completion, and not till then, we shall be in position to give effect to the regulations which have been drawn up with so much care and knowledge of the situation, and which bear every mark of having been carefully considered by the Committee of Imperial Defence.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The immediate effect of the Balkan War has been to increase very considerably the scale of armaments all round amongst the Powers of Europe. In addition to the augmentation by some 200,000 men of her army, Germany is now proposing to incur an expenditure estimated at about fifty millions, a very large proportion of which is intended to be spent in strengthening the fortifications on her Eastern frontier. It is evident, that recent events have borne in upon the military administrators of the Fatherland that it may not be possible for Austria to carry out her share in the programme in certain eventualities on the lines originally intended. The rise of the Balkan States, and the appearance of a new Military Power on her southern frontier will restrict the number of men, that Austria can put in the field in pursuance of the terms of the alliance. Apart from this, it is rumoured that the partial mobilization recently carried by Austria, revealed certain defects and weak points, which went to show that paper numbers could not be taken at their face-value. It is not in accordance with the German character to leave anything to chance. Hence the decision to strengthen her own position to make up for the lessened support likely to be obtainable from her ally. Though the news has only just been published, the decision was arrived at by the Military authorities in September, and the re-distribution of inspection areas, notified in October, was the first outcome of the consideration which had been given to the new situation. In January, the Kaiser gave general approval to the scheme which has since been worked out in detail. Despite the oft-repeated assurances that German military expansion is merely defensive and not aggressive in intention, France has thrown herself promptly into the work of increasing her forces to meet the altered situation, and is returning to two-and-half, if not to three years' service. Russia, not to be behindhand, is now adding three new Army Corps, a division of Sharp-shooters, and two divisions of Infantry to her strength during the present year. This will mean an addition of, roughly speaking, 150,000 men. When all these changes have taken effect, the figures for the three armies will stand as follows:—

Germany 850,000; France 700,000; Russia 1,350,000. Having regard to the very heavy additions to her military expenditure, it looks as if Admiral Von Tirpitz, in his speech that has been so much discussed, foreshadowed a temporary slacking off in the German naval programme. It would, however, be rash to predict anything for certain. An excuse, just as good as the rise of the Balkan States as a military power, may ere long be found to necessitate further naval progress. But, at all events for the present, the lime-light is on the Army, and the Navy must not be allowed to distract the attention of the audience.

"PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

Count Reventlow is always on the look-out for instances to prove his belief in the perfidiousness of Albion; and a vivid imagination supplements the facts he gathers in the course of his researches. His latest discovery in equine nidification is that the battleship "Reschad," being built by Vickers at Yarrow to the order of the Turkish Government, is being paid for by the British Admiralty, is being constructed under Admiralty supervision, and will, when completed, be added to the British Navy. It is not a case, he asserts, of the ordering Power, Turkey, being unable to pay; and the British Government stepping in to take over the ship, and save a British firm from loss; but a deliberate plot to get an extra battleship without the sanction of Parliament or the knowledge of the people. He then goes on to suggest that, as battleships for other nations are being built in England, it is quite possible that some or all of them are being financed in the same way, and that, when they are completed, there will be a sudden and unexpected expansion of the British Fleet. There are not a few people in England, who would be pleased, if Count Reventlow were accurate in his statement, but it hardly required the emphatic denial of the Admiralty to prove that the story has no basis in fact.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

In addition to the steps already taken to meet the shortage of officers in the Navy, promotion from the lower deck, and the re-opening of the Supplementary List to officers of the Royal Naval Reserve, the Admiralty propose to make a special entry of cadets from public schools to the number of 30 a year, for four years from now. Cadets will be taken at the age of about 18 years and will be sent to a naval establishment for a course before being distributed to the fleet as midshipmen. After a reduced period of service as midshipmen, they will be treated in all respects in the same way as those who entered the service through Osborne. They will become midshipmen later in age than Osborne cadets, but their service in that rank will be shorter, and the general effect will be that they will be about a year older than the others when promoted to lieutenants, though this may be further reduced by proficiency at the final examination, and accelerated promotion in consequence. The Royal Naval Reserve men are not coming forward in any great numbers. They do not like the differential treatment of the Supplementary List, and they think that they should get an antedate of four years or thereabouts to place them more or less on an equality with men of their own age. This the Admiralty are not likely to grant, as the general effect would be the contrary of the increased establishment at which they are aiming. In the meantime, efforts are being made to reinstate many of those Naval officers who, for various reasons, have early sought the seclusion of the retired list and liberal terms in the matter of counting service, while in retirement, are being offered.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM.

French newspapers generally enthuse over the eulogies of the British Press on the way in which the French nation has responded to the call of duty and patriotism, but here and there appears a little note of disatisfaction, or, at all events, courteous astonishment at the stationary attitude of England in the matter of armament after years of demonstration of the inadequacy of the present system. Events repel an attack with certainty of success much less to fulfil moral obligations towards friendly Powers. These critics will doubtless read with interest that an Army order has just been issued which provides the personnel for an Army Postal Service for the Expeditionary Force, by the formation of a Branch of the Special Reserve; and opportunities for practising postal work under service conditions will be given during manœuvres. Seriously there is a very strong feeling at home at present that the Territorial system on its present lines has had full trial and been found wanting. County Associations are speaking more and more plainly on the subject, and public opinion is realizing that all is not well. The rapid increase to armaments on the continent has given men to think, and the result is that the outcome of the deliberations of the Committee of Imperial Defence on the situation created by recent developments is awaited with interest by all, with anxiety by some.

"THE ARMY REVIEW."

The news of the resignation by Colonel Repington of the Editorship of the "Army Review" will hardly come as a surprise to those, who noticed his signature appended to the National Service League appeal to the Prime Minister, or have read his recent very outspoken and clearly reasoned articles in the "Times." The views, which he holds and expresses, are not in accordance with those held officially by the War Office, and it was obvious that he could not continue to occupy a position which involved a contradiction of the principles he was enunciating outside the walls of the War Office.

OBSERVATION LADDERS.

Notwithstanding the many and various types of observation adders used during the last year, the patterns having been left entirely to battery-commanders to evolve, the results have been sufficiently good to warrant the introduction of the ladder as part of the equipment, and patterns of a shielded ladder with fittings for the director are now being considered, and it is expected that an issue will shortly be made of a limited number for trial. The statement that Messrs. Vickers of Barrow have been commissioned by the

(*Continued on page* 8.)

THE WARNING TO MONTENEGRO.

OFFICIAL VIEW OF AUSTRIA'S THREAT.

HELD TO BE VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETTINJE, Mar. 23.

Austria-Hungary, to-day presented an ultimatum demanding the cessation of operations at Skutari, until all civilians have left. If the ultimatum is not complied with, Austria-Hungary will employ military force.

BELGRADE, Mar. 23.

Servia's reply to the communication of the Powers is similar to that by Bulgaria.

SUFFERINGS OF CIVILIANS.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Simultaneously with the presentation of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Montenegro, long messages from Skutari, dated March 5th, were semi-officially published in Rome, saying that the Christian quarter was especially suffering by the bombardment, though Christians were not taking part in the fighting. The messages gave details of cases where shells had been aimed at buildings, flying the Red Crescent and foreign flags. The consuls had vainly endeavoured to secure from the Montenegrins permission for foreigners to leave, and had made representations to the Turkish Commander with reference to the sufferings of the population from the lack of provisions. The commander had replied that he had done his best to distribute food, but it was impossible to touch the reserve provisions for the troops.

VIENNA, Mar. 24.

An Austrian Lloyd steamer is preparing to leave Trieste with provisions, tents and blankets for the civilians in Skutari.

A FURTHER NOTE.

CETINJE, Mar. 24.

Another Austrian Note, also of a threatening tone, has been received, demanding that all conversions of Catholics and Mahomedans in the Djakova district to the Orthodox faith, since the Montenegrin occupation, be cancelled.

Montenegro, with a view to proving that the conversions were not compulsory, replied proposing that a commission of enquiry be appointed, on which Austria and Italy would be represented, but refusing to allow the Austrian authorities to exercise sovereign rights over the territory occupied by Montenegro.

The Austrian Legation has refused to accept the answer on the ground that the wording is unseemly.

CETINJE, Mar. 24.

Austria's ultimatum has caused a painful impression in official circles here. It is regarded as a violation of her neutrality in the operation against Scutari.

Montenegro has informed the Allies of Austria's action.

THE WAR.

The following telegrams were received by the Consul-General of the Ottoman Empire, Bombay :—

"Sublime Porte, 22nd March 40m.—On 20th inst. at Adrianople, our forces bombarded the positions of the enemy at the west and south of Bulair. The enemy under our artillery fire retired, abandoning their entrenchments. Chatalja is calm."

"Sublime Porte, 23rd March.—On the 22nd inst., Chatalja and Bulair calm. At Adrianople our batteries opened fire on the general quarters of the enemy at Demirhanli, and occasioned some damage."

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

MEETING ABANDONED FOR FEAR OF CROWD.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

In view of their experiences at the Hyde Park meeting on Sunday, the 16th inst. the Suffragettes did not attempt to hold their usual Sunday demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday. An ugly-tempered crowd of several thousands waited for them for hours.

RUSSIAN RESERVISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 23.

An Imperial order calls out the 1910 and 1912 classes of militia throughout the Empire, except in Poland, for four weeks' training in 1913. The date is not specified.

TROOPS AT SHIRAZ.

TEHERAN, Mar. 24.

The Indian troops at Shiraz will leave on their return to India on April 6th.

THE STRASBOURG HOAX.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The resignation of General Egloffstein, Governor of Strasbourg, where a hoax was perpetrated on the garrison, has been accepted.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Mar. 24.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. with the outward mails of the 14th instant.

The "Malwa" left at 6 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

EMPIRE-BUILDING.

"TIMES" ON THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

BURDEN OF PAINTING THE MAP RED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The "Times" in an article on the Naga Expedition, says that the episode is illustrative ratherthan important. The process of bringing vast tracts of forest and mountain within the administrative area is bound to be slow and most gradual. It seems probable, however, that it may be accelerated. Events beyond the frontier, the renascence of Tibet, and the obscure activities of the Chinese will, in time, oblige us not to leave great patches of territory "coloured red," in which we fail to make our influence felt.

FORCE TO DEMOBILIZE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

With the assent of the Assam Government, the force withdrew to the advanced base at Chinppoi on the 23rd inst., pending orders for demobilization.

The officer commanding reports that in the final skirmishes on the 20th and 21st, a further loss of 20 killed was inflicted on the enemy, and two more guns were captured. A reconnaissance from Chingpoi on the 22nd reported that the villages of Chongami and Ngang appeared entirely deserted. A party of twelve Nagas were encountered near Chilong, one of whom was killed.

The Political Officer, with a police escort, is visiting Chiua and Mulung, and a detachment of military police proceeds to Wakching, to build a stockade.

GREEK KING'S FUNERAL.

PRINCE ALEXANDER TO ATTEND FOR KING GEORGE.

MALTA, Mar. 22.

The cruiser "Defence" is going to Brindisi to embark Prince Alexander of Teck, who is proceeding to Athens to be present at the funeral of the late King, on the 30th instant.

Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne has already left on the battle-cruiser "Inflexible" to attend the funeral.

SALONIKA, Mar. 24.

King Constantine has arrived here from Athens, being received with a salute of 21 guns from the British, German and Austrian warships.

His Majesty will continue to act as Commander-in-Chief, with headquarters at Salonika.

The body of King George will be removed to Athens on Wednesday, the funeral taking place on Sunday.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

AMERICA WITHDRAWS TO SEE FAIR PLAY.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

A message to the *Times* from Washington says that the withdral of America from the Chinese Loan was prompted by President Wilson's desire that the United States should be in a position to the exercise a restraining influence in case of selfish intervention on part of any of the Powers.

THE ANTARCTIC.

EXPEDITION UNDER SIR E. SHACKLETON.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is starting on a lecturing tour in America, has announced that after the tour he will organise a fresh scientific expedition to the Antarctic.

SYDNEY FERRY STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT TO RUN A SERVICE.

SYDNEY, Mar. 24.

The Cabinet has rejected the demand of the ferry employees for a 48-hour week, and has decided to run a service in the northern suburbs with Government boats.

THE ADRAR CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Mar. 24.

According to native accounts, the rebels in the Adrar country lost 250 killed and 500 wounded.

CARGO ON FIRE.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

The steamer "Clan Macnab," bound from Chittagong for London, has arrived at Gibraltar with her cargo on fire.

HONORARY degrees of Durham University are to be conferred on Prince Arthur of Connaught, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Haldane, Lord Curzon, Lord Rayleigh, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a number of distinguished scientists.

TRAIL OF RUIN.

TORNADO IN CENTRAL U. S. A.

APPALLING TOLL OF HUMAN LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OMAHA, Mar. 24.

A tornado, sweeping along a path six blocks wide and several miles long through the city, has wrecked hundreds of buildings.

At least a hundred persons have been killed while many hundreds were injured.

CHICAGO, Mar. 24.

The tornado in the central States has caused enormous damage. Details are meagre owing to the telegraphs being wrecked. Omaha and Nebraska have been devastated. The casualties are variously estimated at from a hundred to a thousand.

Troops have gone to the assistance of the citizens.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

VIEWS OF BEHAR AND ORISSA GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Mar. 24.

The Public Services Commission opened at the Patna College to-day Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. Sly, and Mr. Macdonald were not present. Lord Ronaldshay had left Gaya by a special train for Mirzapur, the other two absentees were out in the districts in the Central Provinces.

The first witness was the Hon. Mr. LeMesurier, to whom the President said that he recognised the difficulty the Local Government had in receiving the Services Commission, since the Province had been newly constituted, and arrangements were not yet complete.

Mr. LeMesurier said that his Government was not in favour of simultaneous examinations, and favoured nomination from graduates (in honours) in Indian Universities. Witness presented a lengthy statement from his Government appended to which was a note of dissent from H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga, who wanted the probation to be passed in India for those whose caste disallowed the voyage to England.

After Mr. LeMesurier's evidence, Mr. Rainy, I.C.S., took the chair. He favoured Civilians' coming out at twenty-four or younger, and the bifurcation of their service after six years.

Lord Islington dealt exhaustively with the training of Civilians on their arrival in India. Concerning promotion, Mr. Rainy said that if officers were not considered fit for promotion their increments should be stopped.

The last witness to-day was Moulvi Ali Ahmad, officiating District Judge, who pointed out the disabilities of "listed post" officers, and suggested remedies.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

EXHIBITED AT BENGAL LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Bengal Literary Conference met at Chittagong on Saturday and Sunday. The Divisional Commissioner and other Government officials attended on both the days. A number of thesis and poems were read on various subjects in Bengalee.

In connection with the conference, an exhibition was held near meeting-place, of about five hundred manuscript books not one of which was less than a hundred years old, many of them being written on leaves and the bark of trees. Photographs of ancient tombs, idols and mosques of great antiquity were also exhibited. The exhibits were of great archæological interest and had been collected from the district of Chittagong.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

The Bengal Provincial Conference, which met at Dacca under the presidency of Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt of Barisal, concluded its proceedings after adopting a number of resolutions.

The conference expressed its abhorrence of the Delhi outrage and its gratitude to Government for removing the punitive police. It congratulated the Moslem League for adopting a resolution in favour of self-government.

Resolutions were adopted for elevating the depressed classes, supporting the Swadeshi movement without boycott, urging police reform and the placing of the Bengalee-speaking population under one administration, and recommending simultaneous Civil Service examinations, and the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

The Conference also brought to the notice of the Government the reports about the alleged ill-treatment of political prisoners in jails.

THE Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the Commonwealth Government having invited the Admiralty to recommend an officer to command his Majesty's Australian Fleet, and the Admiralty having recommended Rear-Admiral George E. Patey, M.V.O., and the Commonwealth Government having approved of that recommendation, his Majesty the King has appointed Rear-Admiral Patey to the command of his Majesty's Australian Fleet.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL

FATAL AFFRAYS IN CALCUTTA.

FIGHT BETWEEN CHINESE AND HILLMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 24.

In a fight that occurred during the celebration of the *Holi* festival on Saturday, a Peshawari stabbed four durwans, one of whom was practically disembowelled and is not expected to live.

The durwans threw *Holi* water on the Peshawari, who resented this and attacked them, assisted by a number of gharrywallhs. After stabbing the four men the Peshawari fled.

Another stabbing affray occurred yesterday, when a merchant named Paki Kahar, who had tried to stop a fight between two men, was stabbed by a woman, the paramour of one of the men. His condition is very serious.

DARJEELING, Mar. 24.

There was a serious riot between the Chinese and hill-men of Darjeeling on Saturday, during the *Holi* festival.

A Bhutia lad threw some red powder on two Chinamen, and this led to a riot, in which several men on each side were wounded. The civil police could not control the rioters and the military police had to be called out. Ten men were sent to hospital and the dying declarations were recorded of a Bhutia and one Chinaman.

The Chinese of Darjeeling, who are mostly carpenters employed in Government House, have in the meantime struck work.

STRUCK BY HEAVY SEAS.

BIBBY STEAMER'S ROUGH TIME IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 24.

The steamer "Derbyshire" of the Bibby Line arrived here from Marseilles to-day, after a memorable trip.

She encountered very heavy weather after leaving the Straits of Messina. A huge wave struck her on the starboard side, carrying away a lifeboat and smashing another. Rails were badly bent and twisted. The telegraph wires on the promenade deck were torn down, the companion ladder smashed and other damage caused.

The passengers behaved exceptionally well.

After several hours through heavy seas the weather grew calm.

HIGH COURT FOR BURMA.

MEMORIAL TO BE PUSHED THROUGH VIGOROUSLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 24.

The Rangoon Bar Association has at present, under consideration, the drafting of a memorial to the Burma Government and then to the Secretary of State in Council, praying for the necessary steps to be taken for the establishment of a chartered High Court for Burma.

It will be remembered that a few years back the Secretary of State, in reply to a memorial from the citizens of Rangoon, intimated that the time was not ripe for the establishment of a high court. Now the matter will be pushed through most vigorously.

EX-OFFICIAL OF THEEBAW'S DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 24.

The death is reported at Mandalay from apoplexy, at the ripe age of 71, of Shwelan Myo Woon, who was a high official under ex-King Theebaw, and was sent as an exile to Kyaukpyo when Mandalay was captured. After the days of unrest had passed away he was allowed to return to Mandalay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Mar. 24.

Owing to the scarcity of water at Ahmednagar, it has been decided that the 1st Batt., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, under orders to move from Wellington to the former station, will now proceed at once to Kirkee until such time as the water-supply at Ahmednagar improves, and that the 21st Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (101st, 102nd and 103rd Batteries) will now be sent to India during 1913-14, from South Africa, instead of the 23rd Brigade from England as previously sanctioned. The incoming batteries will, on arrival, be stationed at Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi. Nos. 31 and 32 Divisional Signal Companies, now at Fatehgarh, will be moved to Rawalpindi, Murree Hills and Amballa, Kasauli, respectively.

EX-LIEUTENANT CLARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

A Press *communique* states :—The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of a Notification removing from the service Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Lovell William Clark, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 10th of March 1913.

When the Hon. Mr. H. Thompson, I.C.S., takes up his appointment as Revenue Secretary to the Goverement of India, Mr. A. Gaitskell, I.C.S., will succeed him as Financial Commissioner, Burma.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes ; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night : there is no tedious wait for hot water.

IMPERIAL BUDGET DEBATE.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG ON INDIAN GOLD COINAGE.

RETIREMENT OF SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.

(FROM OUR COERRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Imperial Legislative Council met to-day under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler. There was a large number of visitors and the Council-Hall was well filled.

After the interpellations, Mr. Banerjea began the Budget debate. In the course of his speech, he paid an eloquent tribute to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, whom he congratulated on the excellent Budget of the year, and viewed with profound sorrow the prospective severance of his connection with the Government of India and his approaching departure from this country.

Dealing with the Budget, Mr. Banerjea first touched upon sanitation and education. The large grants on these two heads, though they did not come up to the standard of civilized countries, yet indicated a policy of increasing attention. Referring to the distribution of surpluses, Mr. Banerjea said that though Government had been generous in that respect, yet there was too great a disposition to ear-mark them, and Local Governments found it extremely difficult to comply with the non-official demands, by reason of clear instructions from the Government of India. According to the spirit of the despatch of 25th August 1911, a larger measure of decentralisation, in disposal of funds, should be laid down. In this connection he pleaded for more independence for the Government of Bengal, in carrying out their programme of rural sanitation and water-supply.

Speaking next about local self-government, Mr. Banerjea pleaded for increased resources and larger powers of local bodies. It was gratifying to note that military expenditure remained practically stationary, and he hoped that the report of the Nicholson Committee would lead to substantial reduction in military expenditure.

Regarding the suggested contribution to the Navy, discussed in certain quarters, he pointed out that Indian contributions to the Imperial Exchequer were far in excess of those of some of the Colonies, and beyond the just requirements of the case.

The speaker next dwelt on the waterways in Bengal, which, he said, were fast decaying. It would be an unwise policy to allow the cheap facilities for communication to fall into decay. The sum of 2 2-3 lakhs, provided for the Madaripur Bhil route, was quite insufficient in view of the large number of water-ways which required improvement.

In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea said: "Sir, —there is one passage in the concluding portion of the Finance Member's speech, which will linger in our memories long after he has left these shores and will continue to appeal to our imagination. 'We are all united,' he said, 'in this common band, that we are fellow-citizens of one Great Empire.' No greater or nobler truth was ever uttered in this Council-chamber. May I be permitted to appeal, if I may do so without irreverence or impertinence, to those who fill the opposite benches, and constitute the Government of India, that they may perform their exalted duties so that this feeling may be deepened and actuated, and that we may all realise, whether we are Englishmen or Indians, that we are all Britishers linked with the indissoluble bond of a common citizenship, and heirs to the privileges and obligations of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen."

The Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis in his speech, regretted the absence of the Viceroy at the last meeting of the session. He observed that the Budget under discussion testified to the admirable way in which the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had managed their finances, and hoped that though far away from India—a country he had loved so well—he could still be able to do her good from a higher sphere of action.

The speaker emphasised the fact that India still claimed adequate compensation from the British Exchequer for the loss of the opium revenue; and said, the people expected that the Government would be pleased to submit to the Home Government a proper representation on the whole subject.

He regretted no provision had been made in 1913-14 for the establishment of a university in the Central Provinces, and appealed to Government for an early and favourable decision on the point, and for favourable consideration of the question of raising their Provincial Government to the status of a lieutenant-governorship before long.

With regard to Land Revenue, he held that the view that long-term settlements were injurious to the interests of the community and profitable only to a particular class, was fallacious Both the landlord and the tenant derived equal benefit from such settlement.

HINDU LAW OF SUCCESSION.

As a check upon a too great sub-division of land, the English Law of primogeniture and entail should be extended to India with necessary modifications. The Mahomedans had now a Wakf Law, which could and would ensure them reasonable security against minute sub-divison of property. The Hindus should also move for a change in their law of succession, with a similar end in view. A Private Member's Bill was the only means of effecting the reform ; but Government, it was hoped, would be equally considerate in their treatment of such Bill, if prepared.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan took a retrospect of his speech of the last two years, and pointed out that his forecast about the change of capital and the suppression of seditious propaganda had come true. The speaker urged for more assistance for the Mahomedan College at Lahore.

Dwelling on the condition of Zemindars in the Punjab, he said, the service between Delhi and Peshwar was unsatisfactory and still more so from Lahore to Peshawar. As the capital had now been shifted to Delhi, the defects in the railways in that neighbourhood should disappear. As the distance by see and land, from Aden to Delhi, was shorter via Karachi than via Bombay, all the mails would have to come via Karachi one day, and the sooner it was done the better.

Mr. Ghuznavi referred to the paralytic shock to Musalmans in Eastern Bengal when the news of the upsetting of Lord Curzon's partition and the transference of the capital were received, and stated that he thought it meant a political debacle. But Lord Hardinge's tactful and beneficial administration had restored their confidence.

He dealt with the financial relations of the Local and Imperial Governments.

Referring to education, he advocated preferential treatment of Moslem education, to which he hoped even Hindus would not object, as it was beneficial to the whole of India. He instanced the poor educational facilities of the district of Mymensingh, which was as large as Ireland. Moslem women's education was in a worse condition ; and he hoped there would be a large Moslem girls' school in the capital of every province.

Mr. Ghuznavi thanked the Viceroy for the attitude of the Government with regard to Friday prayers and Moslem holidays, and regretted the impending departure of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. He hoped his interest in India would continue.

Mr. Maung Mye thanked the Government of India for the allotments for the improvment of roads and communications in Burma, and thought Burma's requirements would always receive the best consideration of the Government of India.

SIR C. ARMSTRONG.

The Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong spoke as follows :—I desire Mr. President to offer a few remarks on two subjects only—Railways and a Gold coinage—and as regards the former I regret the unsatisfactory character of para. 33 of the Financial Statement. It is I think very easy to be over cautious. Caution is always advisable, but if this matter was really regarded "as a strictly business proposition"—and these are the words used in Para. 33—a scheme would surely ere this have been put forward to raise money for investment in an enterprise, which in the current year has returned as much as 5·89 per cent. and in the three previous years an average of nearly 4 3-4 per cent. And as this is an all over rate, the return on the main lines carrying the trade of the country must have been much greater. As a business proposition even if the money be raised at 4 per cent. the return on the whole system is satisfactory and in the hope,—I might also say with the certainty—of something better during the next few years, a business man would strain every nerve to increase his wealth by investing more money in the undertaking. For the coming year thanks to ample balances, a larger grant has been given ; but if twelve months hence the balances are reduced as forecasted in the Financial Statement, railways in 1914-15 will have to look elsewhere for funds and although supplies will no doubt be obtained from other sources, but whether sufficient or not time alone will show, the feeling is that so far as railway finance is concerned there is no settled plan and that this is a most unfortunate position to be in. If the seasons are good and money flows in, railways get an increased grant, although it may come too late to be spent, but if the reverse is the case it is urged that there are no funds readily available, and that the serious check to development that then takes place affects the trade and prosperity of the country for years to come. I do not think Chambers of Commerce are unfair critics in this matter. One can sympathise with merchants and shippers many of whom have known for years that the railways were being neglected, when in a year of exceptional plenty, trade is more or less completely disorganized by the inability of the railways to carry the traffic expeditiously. I admit that during the past year the railways have carried immense supplies, but when the pressure came it was obvious at once that the carrying capacity of the lines was deficient, and if it was excess caution that has kept development back for the last few years I can only say that the country has suffered for it, merchants have suffered for it and much trade has been lost. The President of the Railway Board told us the other day that the policy of the Board was to go on steadily improving existing lines great care being taken at the same time that good value was obtained for the money spent. This is of course as it should be, but if money is stinted what can the Railway Board do, and it is to this point of providing ample funds over a series of years that the commercial community are now so very anxious that special attention should be given. I felt sure there would be something in the Financial Statement bearing on this point, but what we are told is that even temporarily—that is to say on the chance of an occasional bad season—our railways must never be allowed to become again a burden on the general taxpayer, and to ensure this our expenditure on this rapidly growing business is apparently being kept within bounds, merely it seems to prevent a small loss every now and again. The profit that might be made in prosperous years by increasing expenditure is however overlooked, and I feel sure I can say with safety that the average would always be a very satisfactory return. From the Financial Statement itself it is gathered, I much regret to say, that the total Budget Grant for Revenue Expenditure on Railways in 1913-14 has been cut down considerably below the amount which the various Railways have put forward as necessary for their requirments, and this led me on the 14th instant to send up three questions on the subject, which most unfortunately arrived too late. Any step of this kind means a reduction in the Revenue provision for works, and has the effect also of reducing the Capital Expenditure as well. Surely this is not the time to curtail expenditure on works of improvement, chargeable wholly or partly to revenue, intended to increase the carrying capacity of the Railways; and moreover as Stores for works in 1913-14 have already been arranged for, if work is to be paid on the value of the material, which cannot be drawn and utilized, and this creates an unfortunate position. As regards methods and expenditure on Railways, the position is unsatisfactory and this being so, Chambers of Commerce must continue to urge by all means in their power that the Railway system of the country shall be brought up as quickly as possible to a thorough state of efficiency.

GOLD COINAGE.

As regards a gold coinage I desire in the first place to offer my warmest congratulations to the Government of India on their despatch of the 16th of May last on the subject of the establishment of a Mint for the coinage of gold in India. The arguments advanced in favour of the coinage of gold appear to me to be overwhelming. It restores to our gold standard policy an essential principle, which has been too long neglected, when it says "It is, we think, an indisputable fact that the establishment of a gold currency was regarded as the logical and natural sequence of the closing of the mints to silver, and as the necessary accompaniment of the establishment of a gold standard" ; and in a short historical survey of the opinions of the Herschell and Fowler Currency Committees and of the intentions of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State, following on the reports of those Committees, it is clearly demonstrated that a gold currency was regarded as, and intended to be, the natural results of the introduction of the gold standard. It is of the utmost importance that that principle thus authoritatively laid down and accepted should be made effective. From a purely scientific point of view, I believe, the principle is unassailable. From a practical working point of view it may be admitted that difficulties had to be met and overcome, but we now know from the correspondence which has been published that the chief difficulties, which blocked the way to the provision of a gold coinage in India at a much earlier date, were created by the authorities in England. Apart from those obstacles their would probably have been difficulties to overcome in India at first in getting gold coins produced from an Indian mint to pass into circulation with sufficient facility to obviate the coinage of token rupees on a large scale. That difficulty still remains so far as a large portion of the country is concerned; but another difficulty to the effective establishment of a circulation of gold has been added because of the enormous additions to the token coinage in the interval. That is a situation, which must be accepted and faced however much we may regret it. But it affords no excuse for a continuance of the policy of drift, of which it is the offspring. We cannot retrace our steps and begin afresh. But we can determine that for the future every effort shall be made to minimise further inflation of the silver coinage and to encourage instead the use of gold in the circulation, and to that end recognition of the principle that a gold currency, in the words of the Despatch, is the necessary accompaniment of the establishment of a gold standard is the first step, and the opening of a mint to the free coinage of gold is the next. Efforts have been made in various directions to make it appear that the Government of India have been directing their energies to the the establishmet, not of a gold standard, but a gold exchange standard. It is a matter for congratulation to the whole community to find nothing in the Despatch which countenances such a preposterous idea.

I have said that the principle I have been referring to has been too long neglected. The consequence has been that the token coinage has been added to, in the words of the Indian Correspondent of the "Times," to an extent beyond all sense of balance and proportion. The Despatch brings out in bold relief the desirabilities of such a system, when it emphasises the importance of the responsibilities which rest upon Government for the maintenance of the gold value of the rupee, notwithstanding the fact that Government do not undertake to give gold for rupees. That is a responsibility, which appears to be lightly regarded in many directions, but it is satisfactory to find that the Government of India labour under no illusions respecting it. They admit that although the crisis of 1907-08 was safely tided over the lesson went home that they must vigilantly aim at strengthening their gold possition. They suggest that the situation, which arose in 1907-08 may be experienced again, and the difficulties then encountered may on another occasion be much accentuated. No responsible person will venture to dispute that, when it is remembered that the vast additions to the token circulation have been made as the result of, and to carry, booming trade at high prices, and when the changing habits of the public in the matter of currency, referred to in the Despatch, are also taken into account. The extent of the responsibility is an unknown quantity, while the measure taken to enable Government to meet it cannot be regarded as sound. Those measures take the form of reserves formed from the profits on all new silver coinage only—there being no separte reserve against the very large rupee circulation which existed before the change of standards. Those profits are of necessity a fluctuating quantity—the greater the silver coinage requirements the higher the price of silver will be forced, and consequently the smaller will be the profits to go to the reserve. The tendency is thus towards a minimum of reserves against the maximum of responsibility. As the liabilities increase, the proportion of reserves tends to diminish. On the face of it that is not sound business. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find Government saying "We are driven to the conclusion that our only possible policy is to base our standard on two sure foundations, adding gradually to the reserve of gold in England an effective gold currency in this country." The Secretary of State found the chief result anticipated from the proposals contained in the Despatch, would be to attract to the mint bullion now held in India. I venture to think that it would have been more correct to say that the chief result anticipated by the Despatch was to "diminish the pressure on the Government of India for the coinage of silver" and to keep "down the heavy responsibility that rests on them for the convertibility of the rupee." But in any case the necessity that Government should take measures to lessen as much as possible that responsibility appears to me to be the paramount consideration.

LORD CREWE'S ATTITUDE.

It is a matter for regret that the Secretary of State does not appear to have received the proposals of the Government of India with the consideration, which I humbly think was due to the proposals as a whole and to the supporting arguments. The conclusion he reached was that, having regard first to the ease with which holders of gold bullion in India can, as a rule exchange it for currency, whether sovereigns, notes or rupees, if they wish to do so, and secondly, to the probability that the gold imported into India is so imported because it is preferred in that form rather than in that of coin, the adoption of the proposals would not be likely to have any considerable effect of the kind anticipated, but that the experiment is worth trying if it can be done at a moderate expense or on a self-supporting basis. Now, I venture to say that the very worst thing that can be attempted in connection with the currency is that some action should be openly taken by way of experiment, and no more undesirable object of experimentation can be imagined than an open mint for gold. The arguments of the Government of India prove the absolute necessity for a gold coinage in India. Why then, agree to open the mint to gold and brand it with the repellent name of an experiment before it is born ? That is not the way to inspire confidence in the minds of the public in such an important matter. A gold mint being a necessity it should be opened to remain open, and every effort should be made to ensure that the new gold coinage shall be a success in the circulation. The Secretary of State would further make the

opening of the mint to gold conditional on it being done at a moderate expense or on a self-supporting basis. The Government of India Despatch had stated "the objection that the sovereign would be an expensive coin is one that carries little weight. The actual minting of the sovereign is, we believe, comparatively simple, and cheap, and the cost of making the necessary additions to the present equipment of the Bombay Mint would be inconsiderable." The matter of expense does not appear therefore to be material consideration. It is, I take it, unlikely that the minting of sovereigns would place the mint on self-supporting basis if the intention is adhered to not to charge a seignorage on minting. Also in view of the seasonal trade of India and the import of gold in satisfaction to the Indian trade balance occurring as a rule during a portion of the year there might not be constant employment for the Mint. But place against any loss that may arise on that account the great resposibilities thrown on Government by the existing system and I think the possible loss will be regarded as diminutive. The Secretary of State has himself undertaken to borrow if necessary to maintain the gold value of the rupee. An effective gold currency would greatly reduce his liability in that respect. It is not worth securing such a reduction at the comparatively small cost of maintaining an open gold Mint?

Although, however the Secretary of State is not apparently favourably disposed to the opening of a mint for the coinage of sovereigns he is prepared to sanction the coining of an Indian gold coin of the denomination of say Rs. 10, but here again he places obstacles in the way by making his sanction subject to a charge for seignorage and to the expenditure to be incurred for buildings, plant and additional staff. The Government of India had proposed that no seignorage should be charged for the coining of sovereigns. The counter proposal is to charge a seignorage on the minting of an Indian coin. It seems a penny wise pound foolish policy to seek to obstruct the establishment of a gold mint on the score of expense, which can hardly be very heavy, when we reflect that the gold standard has been of immense benefit to India, that a gold coinage is a necessary part of the gold standard, and that if a gold coinage had been introduced years ago as intended, and the attainment of a gold currency had been steadily pursued in the interval, the currency would have been on a much more satisfactory footing to-day, and the contingent liability on the token coinage much reduced.

CONVERSION OF SOVEREIGNS.

In his speech introducing the Financial Statement the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson seemed to indicate that to begin with a special Indian coin would be struck at the Mint in place of the sovereign which was contemplated in the Despatch of 16th May. I should like to ask him, on the supposition that the Mint will strike only an Indian coin, whether, in the event of sovereigns continuing to arrive in volume greater than the absorption into the active currency of those coins, Government would convert sovereigns so received into the Indian gold coins contemplated. The Despatch of last May only dealt with coinage from bullion, but it might be necessary to coin from sovereigns if these continued to arrive in excess of the absorptive powers of the active circulation. Also it appears to me that such conversion of sovereigns would be necessary to begin with by way of send off to the new Indian coinage, and to provide the treasuries throughout the country with the means of familiarising the public with them. The object being to establish an effective gold coinage it seems necessary to encourage the use of gold in every possible way, and encouragement to be of practical value must be accompanied by supplies of the new coins in sufficient volume to prevent them from being regarded as mere specimens only. Also measures are necessary to gain the confidence of the general public that they will not be losers by taking the new coins. One of the greatest obstacles to the sovereign attaining popularity is that the poorer classes fear a loss when they come to exchange it for rupees, a fear which is not groundless, when to many the only means of exchange is at the hands of the sowkar. Government can improve the prospects of the success of an Indian gold coin by making as wide provision as possible for the conversion into rupees of gold coins to the poorer classes at treasuries, post office, etc. On this point I think the proposals so far announced are defective. It will not be enough to merely open the mint to the coinage of gold and pay no attention to the encouragement of the use of the gold coins to be struck. No one will advocate forcing the coins into circulation, but there are many ways by which use of and the circulation of gold coins can be facilitated. The object ought to be to endeavour to minimise further additions to the token coinage by facilitating the use of gold to take the place of fresh silver coinage, and it would be of advantage to know what measures Government propose to take in this direction. A great deal is being heard of the fact that Government did not formally refer the question of the opening of the Mint to Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce etc. It seems to me, however, that Government are now proposing only to complete the gold standard policy on the lines originally laid down and accepted. It would be the height of incongruity to introduce a gold standard on the recommendations of one set of authorities, and make the most essential feature of that policy dependent on the approval of a separate set of authorities.

Sir, I was also unfortunate I regret to say in sending up too late various questios on financial matters which seem to need an answer at the present time. My limit of time does not permit me to deal with them on this occasion, but it will be interesting later on to learn the original intentions of Government regarding the 5 1-4 crores of profit (less cost of manufacture) on the silver purchases of last year; whether the amount coined from this did not increase the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve beyond the maximum formerly fixed at 6 crores of rupees; and if so, why the surplus was coined and not carried to this Reserve. Also why it is necessary to maintain the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve in view of the large Reserves of gold belonging to the paper currency reserve now held in London.

In conclusion, Sir, I desire to congratulate Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on his successful management of our finances for the past five years; and to express my regret that this is his last Budget and that his work in India is now drawing to its close. Sir Guy has had difficult times to contend with and it must be very satisfactory to him to feel that his last Budget shows a big surplus and that prospects for the future are very hopeful. Sir Guy's personal contact with the commercial and banking communities has been much appreciated on my side of India; we much regret his departure and can only hope that his successor, whoever he may be, will be equally accessible.

Rai Sita Nath Roy, in the course of his speech, discussed a variety of topics. From asking for a Gold Mint in India, he went on to indulge in a jeremiad on the dethronement of Calcutta, "the fairest of the fair, and the Queen of the East," where British power in India had first been consolidated. As a loyal subject, however, he bowed to the decision of his Majesty.

MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's speech also embraced a variety of topics, including opium, the silver duty and education. He urged that the Chinese Government ought to buy the whole stock of opium and secure for herself the advantages of monopoly and, if in future, China wanted to buy Indian opium, she might buy it in the same way as Japan had done for Formosa.

The speaker urged the abolition of the silver duty and regretted the delay in giving a gold coin to India.

He acknowledged the liberality of the educational grants and declared that Bombay deserved special treatment.

He dwelt upon the necessity of granting more power to Provincial Councils, and said the time had come when larger financial powers of borrowing and taxation among them should be given to Provincial Governments. The Indian public felt uneasy about two other facts. The Government of India had no independent relations with any foreign Government, and yet on the 14th February last, the Hon. Mr Acland, in the course of his reply to Sir John Rees, had stated in the House of Commons, "The Government has undertaken jointly with the Government of India to make an advance ear-marked for the administration of Shiraz." This was a startling statement, which required elucidation.

GULF ARMS TRAFFIC.

Continuing, he said the other disquieting factor was the expedition for the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. Year after year the Budget provided for expenditure on that account, but people were completely in the dark as to the arrangement with the Home Government under which they had to pay for those operations. They would not seek to criticise in the Council the Government policy in that respect, but to ascertain if their financial interests had received adequate consideration at the hands of the Home Government.

The Hon. Mr. Fenton said that he would not indulge in what the Hon. the Finance Minister had called "patriotic feelings." Some time ago, when in charge of the finances of the Punjab, he had had the temerity to ask the Government of India for more, and he had received more. Comparing his Province to the black sheep of the nursery rhyme, he said that if the Punjab were asked, "Ba! Ba! black sheep, have you any wool?" the answer would be, "Yes, sir, yes, sir, three bags full." One of the bags was for the Finance Member, one for Sir Louis Dane, and one for the little boy that lived up the lane—the Assistant Commissioner who had made larger revenue possible by his excellent administration. Prices, rents and steamer fares, had gone up. Mr. Fenton praised the wise words of Sir Harcourt Butler when, in opposing the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's motion the other day, he had mentioned the possibility of increased expenditure as a result of the Public Services Commission's inquiries. He instanced the practice of a commercial house which gave a bonus in years of prosperity to those who had worked to bring it about, and hoped that the Civil Service would be amply rewarded in the years of prosperity.

The Hon. Mr. Rayaningar paid a high tribute to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, and shared the sorrows of other hon. members, at his approaching departure. He wondered why an unusually large allotment had been made in 1913-14 for railway construction. If such a large amount as Rs. 15,18,69,000 were required in one year, a halt would be not only desirable but necessary in the interests of the tax-payer.

The speaker next suggested the nationalisation of agricultural education by elementary training in that, science being given a recognised place in primary schools, and demanded that an agricultural section might be added to village primary schools, admission to which should be optional. He urged that the uplifting of the depressed classes was a problem which the Government should grapple with firmness, and appoint them, whenever convenient, as menial servants in public offices.

Mr. Rayaningar pressed for the admission into the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army, after preliminary training, of scions of ancient families.

In conclsion he asked for a thorough overhauling of the Secretary of State's Council, in which the appointment of two Indians would satisfy the growing needs of the hour.

The Hon. Nawab Sayid Mahommed of Madras congratulated the Finance Member on his excellent Budget. The speaker would merely be voicing the unanimous opinion of their educated men if he told the Council how anxious they were to approach his Excellency the Viceroy with the request that he would use his good offices to retain Sir Guy in the country for a further term, however short. They were passing through exceptional times and wanted men of his stamp to guide them.

In referring to the new capital, the Nawab noticed that two crores had been provided for the capital expenditure on permanent Delhi, bringing the total to two crores 17 1-2 lakhs. The total cost of the temporary works and the new cantonment, amounting to about 64 lakhs, had been shown under Revenue Expenditure. Strictly speaking, those 64 lakhs should be charged to the capital cost of the new Imperial city. This was, however, a question for the Auditor-General. A word of warning was needed, as already articles had appeared in a section of the Anglo-Indian Press, suggesting that there has been a cooking of the Delhi accounts. Leaving aside the question of accounts, he was bound to say that the Council has not been kept fully informed about the affairs of the new capital. They did not know why the expenditure on the sanitation of Delhi should not be charged to the capital account. They were also not aware of the reasons which had led to the cost of the Delhi railway diversions not being charged to the capital outlay on the permanent Delhi. It seemed urgently necessary that general estimates should be prepared and discussed before the detailed scheme was fixed; and that those estimates should include the capital expenditure on the old Delhi as well as on the new. He hoped, it would be possible for the Government to place all available information at the disposal of the Council.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUSES.

The Hon. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar congratulated the Finance Member on the fact that the financial statement before the Council bore testimony, for the third year in succession, to the material prosperity of the country. The revised estimates showed a surplus of £3,362,000, which was nearly two millions better than the estimate. It was noteworthy, he said, that in spite of the large surplus in the years 1911-12, 1912-13, and the estimated surplus for the next year, it had not been found possible to announce any reduction or remission of taxation. This, no doubt, was partly explained by the undertaking given by the Government of India, in 1911, for the extinction of the opium trade with China, by 1917, or earlier, if the extinction of the production of the indigenous drug in China were proved. They were within a measurable distance of the time when the opium revenue would be automatically wiped out under the terms of that agreement; and, though it would be premature to attempt a forecast of the adjustment of revenue and expenditure when that contingency arose, it was to be earnestly hoped that the new situation would be met without recourse to fresh or enhanced taxation.

In the distribution of the available surplus for 1912-1913 two and a half crores of rupees had been assigned for non-recurring expenditure on education and one and half crore for urban sanitation, but provincial allotments had not been specified. In the Budget estimates for the next year, one crore had been allotted for recurring expenditure on education and sanitation, 85 lakhs being distributed to the major provinces, seven lakhs being assigned as imperial expenditure, and eight lakhs being retained as a reserve. The amount set apart for expenditure on education, left Provincial Governments and administrations unfettered discretion as regards the branches of education on which additional expenditure was to be incurred. The speaker ventured to think that technical and industrial education had the strongest claim upon the public revenue in view of the altered conditions which were rapidly appearing in the country. A mere literary education was no longer sufficient to equip their young men for the struggle of existence.

Confining his remarks to Bengal, which once again included Eastern Bengal, the number of technical and industrial schools was apparently the largest of any Presidency or province in India. The report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1910-1911 showed that the total expenditure on technical and industrial schools managed by Government was barely Rs. 45,074, of which Rs. 39,414 was contributed from the provincial revenue. Even if the establishment of a fully equipped Technological Institute were delayed, a much larger amount should be ear-marked for technical and industrial education, and the Bengal Government should have no difficulty in doing so out of the allotments made by the Government of India from surplus and current revenue.

As stated, provision to the extent of one and half crore had been made for urban sanitation from the surplus of the year about to close, as well as a moitey of one crore assigned in the Budget estimates for 1913-1914 in the latter instance it was not specified, whether for urban or rural sanitation. To them in Bengal, rural and suburban sanitation was a problem perhaps more important than urban sanitation, since the former affected a much larger population and a wider area. The ravages of malaria in Bengal were well known and village areas had suffered severely. In his opening speech, the Hon. the President had announced that, out of the grant of rupees five lakhs for anti-malarial measures, Rs. 50,000 had been assigned to Bengal for experimental jungle-clearing, but an anti-malarial campaign should be carried on in a systematic manner in all directions and then alone would their efforts be crowned with success. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal took a practical and keen interest in rural sanitation, and the speaker was confident that with the additional funds placed at his disposal, his Excellency would endeavour to deal with the problem of rural sanitation in Bengal.

Before resuming his seat, the Maharaja referred to Sir Guy Fleetwood's mention of the fact that the Budget under review would be his last, and that, while he would sever his connection with India with profound sorrow, he rejoiced exceedingly that he would leave her loyal and prosperous. Sir Guy's sympathy for the people of India was remembered by them with affectionate gratitude, and the best wishes of all India would accompany him home.

Mr. Asad Ali Khan damanded greater attention to be paid to the development of commercial schools for Mahomedans, and urged the desirability of increasing the number of Government scholarships, to enable Indian students to prosecute their studies in foreign countries. He joined his colleagues in their good-will towards Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and their high appreciation of his his services.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch, Rai Bahadur Sri Ram urged the appointment of a committee to enquire into railway affairs.

He held that the capital expenditure on the new capital should be met from loans and said that, since the creation of the Education Department, both education and sanitation had received a special impetus. He suggested that special budget allotments should be made next year for rural sanitation.

He said that the Finance Member had had to reduce his estimate of railway earnings given in the Financial Statement, made on the 1st instant, by £100,000. In the final Budget, presented on the 20th instant, this was stated to be due to a distinct falling off in recent weeks in railway earnings, chiefly on the North-Western Railway. Did not this afford a very good illustration of the instability of Railway revenue?

The total cessation of the opium revenue, the speaker said, was sure to exercise a very great disturbing influence on the Indian finances. He, therefore, suggested the appointment of a committee, consisting of official and non-official members of the Council, who should go into the questions thoroughly.

The Maharaja of Nashipur suggested that, since prosperous conditions continued, steps should be taken to abolish or renounce the income-tax and abolish the salt duty. He put forward a plea for betttering the condition of the teaching profession.

Mr. B. R. Pandit regretted that no provision had been made for a university at Nagpur and that his province had been left in the cold. He also expressed the desire of the people of Berar to have an arts college, and dwelt upon the educational needs of his province and referred to the urgent need of funds for local bodies.

Sirdar Dajit Singh welcomed the Budget for the new capital and dwelt upon the manifold requirements of the Punjab.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah held that the large surplus was due to the fact that much more had been taken from the people than was needed for Government requirements. He thought the railway revenue should not be placed on the same footing as the land taxes, salt duty, etc. He urged a reduction of rates and suggested that a portion of the railway earnings should be ear-marked for the development of trade in India. He favoured the promotion of productive irrigation, and said that a certain percentage of its earnings should be devoted to protective works. Sir Ibrahim hoped that Government would not delay in opening a gold mint for India.

Mr. Acharyar, in alluding to the coming Royal Commission on the India Office finances, said that unless the people of India have their own delegates and representatives in the Commission, which should also have competent witnesses before it, no conclusion arrived at by the Commission, would be accepted or acceptable to this country.

MEMBER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE.

He next dwelt upon, and elaborated the idea of re-adjusting and re-distributing the whole business of the Council of the Government of India so as to admit one full-time member being exclusively available for law and justice. He alluded to the greater attention being paid to education since the creation of a separate department. On the other hand, relief was also necessary to the Home Department whose business was increasing and would still further increase now that the addition of the Conspiracy Law to the Indian Penal Code, with a network of safeguards in the way of sanctions for these actions had been made. He also suggested an alteration in the law so as to allow of the distinguished vakils of the High Courts being appointed as Indian members of the Executive Council of the Government of India. He finally called upon a restoration of the state of things that existed from 1833 to 1853 when the Law Member had no portfolio and was not connected with the ordinary transaction of the executive business of the Government. He said that it was necessary that such a new membership should be created and that this member should have parliamentary experience, and that he should combine in himself the qualifications of the speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor, that he should permanently be the Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council, and that the Viceroy should not ordinarily preside at its meetings except to open and close the session.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh drew special attention to the importance of irrigation in the agricultural development of India and wanted the Sarda scheme to be taken in hand.

Mr. Borooah dealt on the needs of the re-constituted province of Assam and strongly opposed the idea of going back to the old conditions when Assam was linked with Bengal. The agitation in that direction was confined to an infinite simally small class who had an interest in Calcutta. He eulogised the services of Sir Archdale Earle.

SIR G. F. WILSON'S PARTING WORDS.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in closing the debate, in the course of his speech first referred to the absence of Mr. Gokhale owing to ill-health. Mr. Gokhale was a servant of India in the true sense of the word, and his absence had created a blank in the Council. The hon. members who had had experience of previous Councils must think that they were that day playing "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said in conclusion, many points of much interest have been advanced during to-day's debate, and I hope the members who have urged them with ability, with force, and at the same time, with a moderation, will not hold me guilty of any discourtesy if I do not on the last day of the sessions deal with them. And any remarks which I might make would be almost futile, as I am not in a position to pledge my successor, either from the standpoint of acquiescence or of objection. None the less, I am sure, that the hon. members will not deny me an opportunity of bearing testimony to the great assistance which I have received from my staff, of testifying to the extreme value of their services to me, to this Council, and to India.

Sir Guy went on to say that Mr. Gillan was well-known to the members who had been brought in contact with him in his own province or who knew him when he was holding the high office of Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta, and the speaker thought that everyone of the Council would agree with him that the mantle of Sir James had fallen on worthy shoulders. Mr. Johnston, as Deputy Secretary, was entrusted with work of a most important character but which did not come quite so much under public view as that of his immediate superior. In Mr. Cook, the Finance Department possessed one of the ablest young financial officers, Sir Guy had come across. Only one of the superior officers remained in the Department who was in it when Sir Guy had joined it, and he was Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, one of the ablest Budget officers the speaker had come across during the whole of his career. Mr. Blunt, who had been kindly lent them by Sir James Meston, had rendered excellent service. Sir Guy also expressed his thanks to the present Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. Hailey, for valuable and loyal support rendered while his colleague and for the valuable help and the invariable courtesy and kindness which had been accorded him by Sir William Vincent to whom the Council was so deeply indebted.

The speaker continued—"I am invariably careful not to touch on topics outside my province but, since on this particular day discussion is permissible on any subject of general interest, and as this is the last occasion on which I shall address this Council, the hon. members will bear with me if I depart from my usual reserve.

RACIAL QUESTION.

The matter in question is that 'racial question,' so-called, which has been so prominent of late, Sir, for five years I have served with and been served by Indian Civilians who are my countrymen, and I need say no more of my connection with that service than that I am immensely proud of it. What I wish to emphasize is this, that in my experience the best Civilians never give so much as a thought to this 'racial question,' unless circumstances force it upon them, and that they find the necessity to think of it when thus forced upon them as utterly repugnant. The motto of such civilians might well be "homo sum nihil humani a me alienum puto." Except from one—and that a very limited point of view, there is no 'racial question.' So much is true, that one race, by habit and training, may be better fitted for a particular kind of work than another. No man in his senses would think of sending a Bengali to hunt outlaws on the frontier or of sending an Afridi to cast accounts in Calcutta. Similarly, no man would try to turn a city-bread Cockney into a Scotch deerstalker, or a Scotch Gillie into a London bank clerk. But, apart from that, it is never a question of race versus race but of men versus men. There are good Indians, indifferent Indians, and bad Indians; just as there are good Englishmen, indifferent Englishmen, and bad Englishmen. That is, in my opinion the sum of this matter; and in this connection, Sir, I ask to pay a tribute to the Indians whom I know best, the Indian officials, high and low, of my department, through the five years of my connection with them. They have proved themselves to be unsparing of service, helpful with advice and absolutely trustworthy when need arose. They have ungrudgingly a double or treble rate of work, when their advice was sought, they have given it to me fully and frankly. As for their trustworthiness let let me give an instance. Three years ago, when it fell to my lot to impose new taxes, it was imperative that their nature should remain secret till they were officially announced. Everybody in the department, and some concerned with but outside of it, had to be entrusted with this secret. Any one of these, from the high officials to the low-paid compositors of the Government Press, might have become relatively a millionaire by using that secret improperly, yet so well was it kept that a ship laden with silver in Bombay harbour delayed unnecessarily its unloading for three days and was consequently caught by the new tax. "I have said, Sir, that there are good and indifferent and bad Indians. I wish to add that my Indian staff takes the highest place in the first of these three classes. To them individually and collectively I wish to publicly acknowledge my indebtedness and my gratitude.

"It but remains for me to express my profound thanks for the patience and consideration which have been lavished on me by every man in this Council, from his Lordship, under whose dignified and essentially distinguished presidency we have the privilege of meeting to the last joined member who has assisted at our deliberation."

The Council rose at 4-35 p. m.

A feature of the day's debate was the reference which all non-official members made to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's services in India.

THIS AND THAT.

"An absolute fact, I assure you," concluded our enthusiastic informant, as he glanced round at his listeners for what he considered his well-merited applause. How often have we not heard that time-honoured remark made at the ending of some far-fetched story by an inferior raconteur, who doubts, and, for very good reason, his powers of lending to a Fairy tale the stamp of truth. Such a spur to unbelieving Thomas was a very necessary finale to a history I heard recently connected with that social nuisance called paying. According to my Ananias of the after-dinner table, the wife of a certain republican consul, who lived in Bombay not a hundred years ago, on returning her first call, discovered the usual not-at-home box suspended from the gate-post. Imagining that respect was measured by the quantity of cards deposited, she left therein thirty-one, the whole of the ammunition with which she was provided. Having tea at the same house a short time afterwards, her mistake was explained to her and she informed her hostess that, knowing that twice as many of her husband's cards must be left as hers, she had dropped in ten of her own and twenty of his, making thirty in all. "But what about the odd thirty-first?" asked her questioner. "Ah" replied the chic foreigner, "that I left out of special compliment to your spouse, who so kindly asked me for a dance last week, and saved me from being what you call a 'wall-flower.'" "But who introduced you?" enquired her interested hostess. "Why, nobody," smiled the fair charmer; "that is, quite unnecessary in my country, and of your own customs I am very ignorant." "Ignorant?" snorted the properly enraged wife, "you, with your nasty foreign ways, know a very great deal too much"—Feeble is it not? And not only feeble but eminently suitable to be concluded by that epitaph of the unconvincing "an absolute fact."

What a common occurrence it is for persons to express the wish that they could write coupled with the confident assurance that they have lots to scribble about but are unfortunately unable to express themselves properly upon paper. Now it is a very peculiar thing that, if one pursues the matter a little further and is rash enough to ask these geniuses what inscriptions on their memory they would like to convert into the more permanent form of literature, they are utterly unable to inform one. To lay bare the history of some amusing adventure from their oyster-shell skull is more difficult than extracting blood from the proverbial stone. A diligent cross-examination of those foolish braggarts invariably reveals a brain as barren as are the sands of the desert in interesting food for thought. Their imagined reminiscences shrink to invisible proportions under the searching probe of even the most experienced brain-picker and, with a humble but merely animal cunning, they evade the story-hunter's attempt to make them talk. The real explanation of their inability to put pen to paper lies at once revealed by their stubborn silence under an artistic questioning. They cannot splash ink simply because they have nothing readable to say. They belong to the breed of ineffectuals who spend their wasted lives boasting of all the wonderful things they could do if they only liked to take the trouble. We must at least be thankful that these poor useless fools have enough sense to understand that any attempt on their part to assume the role of author would, from the first, be doomed to lamentable failure. By the lack of energy, they, at any rate, spare us the sleep-inducing task of conscientiously perusing a hopeless manuscript.

The eternal rivalry in Bombay between the residents in the Fort and those persons living on the Hill, is, to anyone unconnected with either, a matter for contemptuous amusement. Some of the latter, it seems, consider themselves the aristocracy of the island, and regard with a complacent pity the wretched beings domiciled in the more low-lying business quarter. A number of the flat-dwellers and habitues of Marine Lines, on the other hand, will jealously inform you that Malabar Hill is, from the European stand-point, not what it was and that the inconvenience attendant upon its great distance far outweighs its scenic or social advantages. One will also be reminded by certain partisans of the plains that rents being usually considerably higher in the mountain suburb, the qualification for admitance to its amenities is the possession of a sufficient quantity of gold, and that, as a necessary consequence, there is an unpleasantly plutocratic flavour about its social activities. The fact of the matter is that both parts of Bombay have their advantages and disadvantages, and the disgusting people, come they from one or the other, who confide in us their petty criticisms of their rivals, are probably themselves not of impeccable origin, and it is to be hoped are truly representative of neither. If the live and let live spirit were a little more in evidence, we should not hear so much of the Anglo-Indian reputation for snobbery which, at the present moment, seems to be quite justly earned.

B.

In commemoration of Sir Louis Dane's visit to the Islamia College, Lahore, last Saturday, the local Moslems, at a meeting under the presidency of Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, have resolved to open a scholarship fund for encouraging engineering and medical studies among Moslem students in the Punjab.

The Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice will proceed shortly on long leave. Mr. G. F. Arnold, Deputy Commissioner, Insein, will act for him as Chief Secretary to the Burma Government.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE RUSSIAN THRONE.

WHY GERMANY IS ARMING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Mar. 8.

A salute of 21 guns at eight o'clock on Thursday morning from the walls of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersbourg announced the beginning of the ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary of Romanoff rule in Russia. When the Imperial procession s t out from the Winter Palace for the Kazan Cathedral, a storm of cheers broke out from the waiting crowds, and the demonstration was continued until the members of the Imperial Family entered the cathedral. At the head of the procession rode an escort, in picturesque Caucassian costume, and this was followed by three State carriages, containing members of the Imperial House. Another detachment of mounted men brought up the rear. When the Czar, and his family, left their carriages peals were rung by all the church-bells. The Metropolitan, with the cross and holy water, greeted the Czar, and Czarina, at the great door of the cathedral. In the vestibule, the Patriarch of Antioch, and the other clergy, met their Imperial Majesties, whom the Patriarch welcomed. As soon as the Czar, and Czarina, the Dowager Empress, and Czarevich, had taken their seats, the service began. It was generally noticed that the Czarevich was carried into the cathedral by a Cossack. The little Grand Duke sat on a stood during the service; but did not kneel. The congregation numbered about 3,500, and scores of peasants in sheep-skins stood outside the cathedral. The ceremony was most impressive. An Archdeacon read the Imperial manifesto in a loud voice, and the Metropolitan gave the benediction. The prayers for the Imperial Family were followed by the firing of an artillery salute, and the ringing of bells. Shortly after one o'clock, the Imperial Family returned to the Winter Palace amid renewed enthusiastic and vociferous cheers from the public mingled with the strains of the National Anthem. An Imperial manifesto was read in all churches of Russia during the special service. It alludes to the events preceding the election of Michael Feodorovich Romanoff to the Czardom, and emphasises the common exertions of the Russian Czars and of all loyal sons of Russia in the creation of the Russian State. It proceeds:—"The Russian people, firm in their faith, filled with ardent patriotism and self sacrifice, has survived all the blows of destiny, and has emerged strengthened from them. The Russia of the Mascow period, with its narrow boundaries, now stands in the front rank of States." In conclusion, the manifesto states that the Czar, wishing to celebrate the Romanoff tercentenary in a fitting manner, and to perpetuate the jubilee in the memory of the people, has sent to the Senate for publication a Ukase conferring various boons. Under this Ukase, grants are made in aid of agriculture, a comprehensive measure, of amnesty in regard to various political and minor common-law offences, various taxes, and fines are remitted, death penalties are commuted to 20 years' penal servitude, diciplinary punishments in the army and the navy are mitigated or abolished, and promotion is accelerated.

WHY GERMANY IS ARMING.

The German Government announced on Tuesday that the new Army Bill will be introduced into the Reichstag on March 28. Though a Bill for new taxation covering the cost is not promised, it is expected to be introduced on the same day.

Meanwhile the Ministry, undoubtedly affected by some foreign criticism, has throught it necessary to issue a semi-official statement to the effect that Germany's increase of her army bears no aggressive character. The Bill is not a temporary measure, but a work for the future, due to the increased power of the Balkan States, resulting from the increase in the assembled forces of the Slavonic countries, says the communique, which appears in the "Kolnische Zeitung."

As regards the details of either Bill, the Government offers no additional information. In military circles it is believed that the total strength of the army will be increased by 100,000, also that a large amount will be spent on the fortifications of the western frontier. As regards taxation, speculation continues without getting any nearer to agreement. Financial experts say that a single levy on property cannot produce the full £ 50,000,000 required without being much heavier than has yet been suggested, whilst the often well-informed "Germania" says that the tax will reach 5 per cent. on the highest fortunes, whilst even then a large amount to meet recurring expenditure must be found. After reckoning £3,750,000 obtainable from the property increment tax, two or three millions from the inheritance tax, £2.000,000 from the sugar tax, £600,000 from land values and stamps, the "Germania" prophesies that £4,000,000 must still found, and adds that the question of new monopolies, such as spirits, is being considered. Both measures are now being more sharply criticised than was the case at the beginning. The Conservatives raise many objections to the property tax. It is argued that it will drive capital out of the country, and it is suggested that a loan would be preferable, though according to the financial world it would be impossible to place such an extensive loan at a much lower rate than 5 per cent. On the other hand, the Radicals are strongly criticising the Army Bill, and are asking whether it is really necessary. They complain also of the increased cost of each soldier. In 1871, each soldier cost £34 yearly, as against £125 to-day.

FRENCHMEN AS PATRIOTS.

With admirable unanimity, all the members of the French Supreme War Council on Tuesday reported in favour of the three years' military service system for the French army, without dispensations of any kind, and the Council of Ministers drew up a draft law, and, when it comes on for discussion, will be made a question of confidence. It is scarcely a fortnight since the necessity for this new burden began to be mooted, and that short space of time has sufficed to produce a magnificent demonstration of patriotism throughout the whole of France, culminating in the unhesitating sacrifice of money and men's youth in the service of the country.

The draft law will take the shape of transforming Article 33 of the Law of 1905, which gave the Government power in exceptional circumstances of retaining a class for an extra year under the colours, into a permanent three years' system. In its other respects, the Law of 1905 will be retained in force as regarding its equality of treatment for all recruits. One result of this method of introducing the new system will be that it becomes automatically retroactive, and the class now performing its second year's service will "ipso facto" be retained another year. The general effect will be to give France a stronger army than under the former three years' service law of 1889, with its dispensations and postponements for recruits. Comparatively speaking, the present two years' system gave a force of about 450,000, and the old three years law during the last three years of its application little more, since about 75,000 men practically only did one year's service through postponements. By the coming three years' system it is expected to obtain an army of between 660,000 and 680,000. All the newspapers reproduce the eulogistic comments of the British Press with legitimate pride, and also, but without much comment, the comparisons made by some English papers between slow-moving British opinion and Government and the rapid decision of French action.

ABOLITION OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

The French Senate has adopted a Bill for the abolition of executions in public, to which M. Joseph Reinach has just proposed some amendments. These provide for the presence of a considerable number of people, all of whom have some more or less legitimate reason for their "assistance." They include a number of legal and Government officials, the prison doctor, or his deputy, the officer in command of the local gendarmerie, the principal police officials of the district, a minister of religion; magistrates, doctors, professors, and medico-legal doctors, to the maximum number of twenty, whose admission rest with the procureur-general; the condemned man's counsel, the maire of the commune in which the execution takes place, or his deputy, and finally, the members of the jury which pronounced the death-sentence. It is a little difficult to see why the presence of so many people should be considered necessary, but M. Reinach thinks perhaps that the transition from an entirely public execution to one at which only the absolutely necessary functionaries are present is too abrupt. The execution itself, if the Bill passes into law, will be carried out within the confines of the prison.

COCAINE.

As the result of some recent arrests in the Sorbonne "quartier," the police have acquired fresh information in regard to the illicit trade in cocaine. I might mention, incidentally, that everybody who knows his Paris is rather amused at this sudden activity on the part of the police, since it has for years been known that "coco" has been more or less openly sold in very many restaurants and night cafes, and the drug is easily obtainable through other channels, in much the same way as in New York, and in other American cities. The illicit trade, it would appear from the present investigations, is to a large extent carried on from Germany, in particular from the Grand Duchy of Beden, and one of the favourite methods of smuggling the drug into Paris is by the simple, but seemingly risky, expedient of sending it in the shape of packages of from 200 to 300 grammes, which pass as "samples of no commercial value." These packets are sent to Germans living in Paris, who represent the wholesale element in the trade, so to speak. From them, the drug passes into the hands of middlemen, who, in turn, dispose of it to the actual retailers. These last are, to a large extent, employees of night establishments, such as dancers and chasseurs or doorkeepers. The business has not only its ramifications, but there is a very close freemasonry between the various traffickers, who make extensive use of the telephone to warn their "confreres" of any suspected surveillance or other activity detrimental to the business.

TURKS AND GREEKS.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse," in a dispatch dated Monday gives details of a serious Russo-Turkish incident which is reported to have occurred at Kerasoon, a port near Trebizond, on the Black Sea. The Turkish military authorities had been harrassing the Greek population, and matters came to a climax when the Greeks were ordered to surrender their churches and schools to the military authorities for use as stores and barracks. The Greek priest went to the Russian Consul, who remonstrated with the Turkish authorities. The latter, however, remained obdurate, and the Consul, thereupon, asked for a Russian cruiser to be sent to the port. The cruiser arrived, and troops were landed. Trouble immediately arose, and a Turkish officer is alleged to have insulted a Russian officer, whereupon, a Russian non-commissioned officer boxed his ears. A tumult ensued, and the Russian non-commissioned officer was conveyed for safety to the Consulate which was soon besieged by an excited Turkish mob. They started to storm the building, and the Consul, aware that he could not long resist a siege, sent a message to the Russian cruiser, ordering a bombardment of the Turkish quarter of the town. Several shelves were accordingly fired, and this soon had the desired effect. The mob dispersed, and the Turkish authorities apologised, and promised to refrain from molesting the Greek inhabitants.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

Admiralty to build a Parseval airship, is now confirmed. The builders will have to pay royalties to the German firm on every ship built. This marks, it is to be hoped, the commencement of our independence of foreign sources for our supply of airships, and the beginning of the formation of an air-fleet commensurate with our requirements. It is hard on the light of modern developments to understand the position on the subject of aircraft taken aply a certain section of the English Press. It has been the cur of these critics all through to maintain that the airship "scare" was all nonsense; though the publication of the Home Secretary's notification is significant testimony to its reality. It really seems as if the mere mention of national defence in any form was a source of annoyance to a certain class of Radical politician. The number, however, is materially less than it was a few months ago, and many papers, that formerly derided the necessity for action, now advocate a policy of progress tempered by going slow, on the principle doubtless, that "the turtle goes slow, but always arrives in time for the soup"; forgetting that the intermediate stages are unpleasant for the turtle.

One of the first acts of Bishop Lefroy, as Metropolitan, says the "Punjab Mission News," has been to issue an enquiry into the extent to which the English and Anglo-Indian community in India take a real interest in missionary work, and the reason why that interest is not wider and deeper.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

London, March 8

Speaking at Manchester yesterday, Mr. P. H. Illingworth (Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury) denounced the attacks made upon the Territorials, who were, he said, excellently fitted for their allotted task. If we destroyed our voluntary military system we would be accused of aggression, and the continental pile of armaments would be increased. We would then be summoned to reply, and so the devile's dance would continue. The attempt to stempede the country into conscription was an in famous crime against mankind, and the Liberals would energetically resist it.

The "Guardian," a weekly journal associated with the Church of England, remarks: "While sparsely-peopled Australia has established, a national defense service and Canada has assumed the defence of her coasts and frontiers, thickly-peopled England has neither the men nor the stomach for a like task. She prefers to shout at foots. ball matches, to eat sweets, and to frequent picture palaces."

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE.

Capetown, March 3.

Mr. J. C. Smuts Union Minister for Defence and Finance, will leave for England in June in order to consult with the Imperial authorities with regard to the naval defence question.

CANADA'S NAVY.

Ottawa, March 8.

The stonewall tactics adopted by the Liberals to check the passage of the Naval Defence Bill through the Dominion House of Commons proved successful, as the Government was forced to agree to an adjournment at 12 o'clock last night after the House had been sitting continuously for 129 hours.

In the course of the debate Mr. George Graham ex-Minister for Railways declared that the Government's naval policy was a result of a double-barrelled conspiracy to injure the Asquith Government. He quoted Mr. J. N. Griffiths a Unionist member of the Imperial house of Commons to show that Canada had decided to offer three Dreadnoughts to the Admiralty in order to make it plain that Mr. Asquith was not doing his duty by the British navy.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

New York, March 8.

While the British steamer Alum Chine (1,767 tons) was loading at Baltimore yesterday, 300 tons of dynamite among her cargo exploded with terrible results. The Alum Chine and a scow alongside were sunk. Fifty persons were killed, and 80 more were seriously injured.

The tug Atlantic went to the assistance of persons struggling in the water, but she soon caught fire and sank. Then the steamer Jason endeavoured to rescue the survivers, and she also went down. The shock of the the explosion was felt 30 miles away, and hundreds of windows were wrecked. The Delaware State Parliament House rocked as a result of the explosion, and members thought that an earthquake had occurred.

To-day a man named Bomhart, who was foreman of a gang of lightermen engaged in loading the Alum Chine, was arrested on a charge of having been responsible for the disaster. It is alleged that Bomhart previously complained that his men were idling and he sought to show them how to work by sticking a dog-hook into the dynamite, thus causing the explosion.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

Paris, March 10.

In an article in "L'Opinion" M. Barboux, a well-known political journalist, has made an open attack upon Germany. Commenting on Germany's recent suggestion to make a naval construction agreement with England and her great military increase proposals, M. Barboux says, "Beaten by John Bull, on the sea, Germany seeks her revenge on land, expecting France in a moment of weariness, to hold out the hand of reconciliation."

"L'Opinion" further recalls a statement alleged to have been made by the Kaiser, on some unspecified ocasion, to M. Etienne, that he hoped to see the two countries marching hand in hand, and that he meant to bring this about even if he had to use rough measures.

Berlin, Mar. 10.

The Cologne "Volks 'Zeitung," in an article on the new war tax, declares that the German banks will be compelled to divulge to the taxation officials the state of their customers' accounts. That course will be necessary to prevent German capital being sent abroad to evade the war taxes.

GERMAN FINANCE.

The "Neuste Nechrichten," in an article on the financial situation, states that the German banks are face to face with a critical gold famine. This is primarily due to the heavy withdrawals of foreign loan money last year; and if a remedy be not provided industry, will be subjected to a grave crisis during the coming summer.

THE FRNCH IN MOROCCO.

Paris, March 8.

"Humanite" states: "During the recent French military operations in Morocco General Franchet de Sperey ordered a surgeon-major to finish some of the wounded soldiers because they retarded the progress of his column. The surgeon refused to obey the order, and de Sperey thereupon abandoned the wounded to the care of 10 Alpine Chasseurs. The latter and their charges were subsequently murdered by the Moors. When General Lyautey learned of the proceedings he imprisoned de Sperey for 30 days. De Sperey has now been summoned to Paris to explain his conduct."

The Minister for War denies that any soldiers were abandoned by General de Sperey.

AVIATION.

London, March 8.

The War Office is experimenting with rockets suitable for warning foreign air craft against entering prohibited areas.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

London, March 8.

During next session a private Bill providing for the extension of the franchise to women will be introduced in the House of Commons.

The Duchess of Bedford, in order to mark her protest against the manner in which the Government has treated the question of woman's suffrage, has refused to pay taxes on the Prince's Skating Rink. At the same time the Duchess expresses herself as opposed to the militant tactics of the suffragettes.

London March 10.

The National Union of women's suffrage societies has resolved that in future elections to oppose all Ministerial candidates and support Labourites,

The non-militant suffragettes have decided to start a boycotting campaign against tradesmen and clergymen who are opposed to female franchise. They propose to divert the contributions, which they formerly gave to Church charities to the suffrage cause, and to penalise the post-office savings banks by withdrawing their deposits and reinvesting them in countries which allow votes to women.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

London, Mar. 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Cabinet has drafted a scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, but the measure will not be introduced during the coming session.

HOME RULE.

London, Mar. 9.

Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, is appealing for further contributions to the Home Rule fund.

The "Observer" anticipates that the Bill to be introduced by Mr. Birrell (Chief Secretary for Ireland) will expedite Irish land purchase and mean an increase of £6,000,000 in the expenditure for the coming year.

ABYSSINIA'S EMPRESS.

Paris, March 0.

Telegrams from Addis Abeba report further developments in the royal household of Abyssinia. The fighting over the detention of old Emperor Menelik in his palace by the lately proclaimed Negus, Lidj Jeassu, his grandson has ceased, and the Empress Ouizero-Tatu has been released, after having been for three years confined to her palace. The Empress, who is 59 years of age, was the consort of Menelik who married her in 1883.

SPANISH RIOTS.

Madrid, Mar. 10.

The municipal elections in the Basque provinces in the north of Spain have been signalised by serious riots between the Monarchist and the Republican parties. One magistrate and numbers of other citizens were injured at the polling booths and several rioters were arrested.

At Pedro Real the Civil Guard was called out and fired on a mob, killing one man and wounding two dangerously.

AN INVESTOR'S PLAINT.

London, March 10.

At Bow-street Police Court yesterday extraordinary evidence was given in the case in which Hans Throsch charges Arthur Newton the well-know solicitor, and B. Bennett, an uncerti-ficated, bankrupt with defrauding him of £23,000. Throsch swore that accused induced him to invest £14,300 in a company styled "The Manchurian Concessions Ltd." and that he received no return whatever for the money. After this Newton and others persuaded him to invest £10,000 in land and timber concesssions in Canada, which concession were bogus.

The case was adjourned, Newton being allowed out on bail at £10,000.

THE UNIFORM TRICK.

Berlin, March 10.

Another of the frauds which are in Germany facilitated by the wearing of an officer's uniform has been audaciously accomplished at Sutterhausen in Prussia. A man thus uniformed called at the municipal buildings, inspected the books, and finding that the municipal treasury contained several thousand marks above the correct amount, took the surplus cash, with the consent of the officials, stating that he would convey it to the office of the Minister of Finance at Berlin, by which he was commissioned.

The Sutterhausen municipal officers subsequently discovered that the man in uniform was not a Finance Department official and that they had been the victim of an impudent thief.

NEW ZEALAND'S WARSHIP.

Capetown, March 10.

Three parties of officers of the New Zealand, now on her way to Durban to coal for the voyage to New Zealand are touring inland as the guests of the country. One party has visited Ladysmith, in Natal, famous for its siege in the Boer war. Another is being cordially welcomed at Johannesburg, and a third party is being lionised at Bloemfontein.

IN BRIEF.

Paris, Mar, 8.

Four distillers at Cambrai have been fined £50,000 for having defrauded the Excise Department.

Paris, Mar. 1.

Count Boniface de Castellane has obtained from the Ecclesiastical Court at Rome an annulment of his religious marriage with Anna Gould on the ground that the latter before marriage wrote that she would remain a Protestant in order to retain the right to secure a divorce, thus indicating the absence of perfect consent to the marriage. In 1906 she obtained a Civil Court divorce, and two years later she married her cousin, Prince de Saman.

Tokio, March 8.

At Yokohama yesterday several silk factories and warehouses as well as 250 other buildings were destroyed by fire. The damage caused is estimated at £1.50.000.

The engineers employed on the Admiralty Dackyar at Devonport, have resolved to refuse all overtime work until the Government increases their wages to the rate paid in private shipbuilding yards.

Berne, March 10.

It has been arranged that the International Telegraph Conference shall meet in London this year on September 16.

London, March 10.

At Brighton yesterday a Roumanian gentleman named Dimitrescovitch commited suicide because he had been ruined by finan cial speculations. He had. it is alleged, lost £60,000 in a single day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child sufferin; with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

JUDGE AND CARTOONIST.

JURY COMPLAIN OF CONTEMPTUOUS PICTURES.

THE ARTIST AS JURYMAN.

When Mr. Justice Darling took his seat in the King's Bench Division on March 7, he observed that there was a matter to which a jury which had sat on the previous day wished to draw his attention. They had written to him as follows:

My Lord,—A cartoon has appeared in a daily pictorial paper ridiculing a jury, by depicting them as a pack of dogs, and treated as such by the officials of this court. We wish to dissociate ourselves from the opinion of the cartoonist, and to say we have always been treated with the utmost courtesy and respect by the court officials; and in fairness to them we make this statement.

At the same time the jury left for his Lordship a copy of the paper containing the cartoons, which were three in number. The heading was "Summoned to Serve on the Jury." and in the first was a person apparently intended to represent Mr. Kenyon, the Chief Associate. He was saying to a lot of dogs, "Now then, you dogs, I only want twelve of you to-day" (laughter). In the next cartoon a number of dogs were shown climbing into the jury box, and under it men. "The rest of you be off, but fail not to appear to-morrow at 6.30 a.m." (renewed laughter). The third showed one of the uniformed officials of the court kicking several dogs and saying, "Go away, none of you are wanted to-day; come to-morrow" (more laughter). These were signed by a well-known artist. Then there was a letter, more serious than the cartoon:

"Harassed jurymen: Contemptuous treatment for men who serve the State. Endless delays.

"Why are men summoned to serve on juries treated contemptuously, as if they were unintelligent animals? This is the bitter complaint of a member of the—staff, who is undergoing the martifying experience of trying to serve the State day after day," and so on.

His Lordship, continuing, said he had inquired of Mr. Kenyon, and it so happened that he (his Lordship) was trying a case which lasted for four days, but the jurors in waiting were told of the fact at the earliest possible moment, and were asked not to come again until they saw a notice in the papers. He would not have taken notice of this himself, but it was annoying to the officials of the court, who did what they could to save jurymen any trouble. "I am told," concluded his Lordship, "that the gentleman who drew the cartoons was summoned as a juror, and was not called on the first day, and was therefore allowed to go away. He has now, however, secured his redress, for he is in the jury-box to-day" (loud laughter).

DISASTROUS STORM.

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

A despatch dated Sydney, March 9 says:—The rainstorm which began on Friday night and last night developed into a storm of cyclonic fury has meant a deluge and widespread loss and damage in Sydney and the suburbs, which were right in the centre of the storm's path. Reports indicate that the storm is approaching Victoria. The destruction wrought includes the loss of human life, and there are many cases of narrow escapes from death. Between half-past 9 o'clock on Friday night and 2 a.m. to-day no less than 759 points of rain fell in Sydney. During the 24 hours from 9 o'clock on Saturday to 9 on Sunday the fall was 652 points. For a short while at midnight on Saturday the downpour was at the rate of nine inches an hour. It was altogether a record for Sydney.

During Saturday afternoon the wind reached a velocity of 61 miles an hour. At half-past 9 the official recording instrument at the Observatory showed a velocity of 66 miles. Then part of the instrument gave way, and the subsequent records are not quite reliable, but it is estimated that some of the subsequent blows were at as much as 30 miles an hour.

Owing to the great quantities of debris being washed on to the lines there were frequent derailments of electric trams in the city and suburbs, and the tram traffic was seriously interfered with the ferry steamer traffic had to be partially suspended, as the fury of the gale made it impossible to approach some of the wharves with safety. Two ferry steamers collided at Mosman, but the results were not very serious.

The harbour presented an unusual spectacle. Large vessels strained ominously at their moorings, and in some cases steam was kept up for emergencies.

Hundred of houses in the city and suburbs were invaded by the flood waters last night. Shops and other business places alo suffered extensively. Many dwelling had to be abandoned for the night, and at Marrickville a score of persons are to-night still unable to return to the flooded homes and are being provided with snelter at the local Town Hall.

John Stockley, a cab proprietor, was found drowned in the flood waters seven or eight feet deep at Petersham. The body was found beside the cab and horse. The latter was also drowned. Police constables donned their bathing costumes and rescued Stockleys body. Deceased was a single man, 48 years of age, and he had resided at the Unwins Bridge-road. He was last seen alive at 11-30 p.m., on Saturday driving his cab.

While John Clifford, aged 27, was walking homewards at Waterloo last night in the teeth of the building gale, he came into contact with a live electric light wire which had been blown down. The wire wound round his neck, and though a police constable cleverly extricated Clifford he was too late to save his life.

At Canterbury the Cooks River overflowed its banks in many places, and as a result many houses were flooded and received a deposit of mud. The bridge connecting Campsie with Rosedale was completely destroyed. Sections of its, composed of piles and heavy planking, were carried half a mile. The river rose so rapidly that at two a.m on Sunday several of the Chinese of Canterbury were compelled to climb on to their house tops for safely. Fowls were drowned by hundreds, and several dogs shared the same fate. Horses were found swimming for their stables, and were rescued with great difficulty.

Narrow escapes from drowning were numerous. At Newcastle the bodies of two men, Thomas O'Donnell, aged 58, and Levi Worthington, aged 55, were found in different storm channels into which they apparently stepped while walking homewards last night.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE "DEAD" VICAR.

ARRIVAL AT MELBOURNE.

The story of the Rev. Albert Knight, formerly Vicar of Christ Church, Leeds, who left England in company with Miss Fanny Grimes at a time when he was supposed to be dead, was revived on March 10 when the steamer "Port Lincoln," from London, cast anchor in the bay. On board the ship, Mr. Knight and Miss Grimes, travelling as "Mr. and Mrs. Herbert King." were among hundreds of others, classed as "assisted immigrants."

When the "Port Lincoln" dropped anchor in the bay, immigration officers went off to the vessel in the launch "Imogen." Mr. A. Y. Bramwell at once sought out "Mr. King." and after telling him that his identity was known, asked that he should return £10, the difference between the ordinary and assisted passenger's fare to Australia. The money was paid at once. "Mr. and Mrs. King" then descended the gangway to the launch, and were conveyed to Port Melbourne. As they left the side of the steamer, the couple were loudly cheered by the passengers who crowded along the "Port Lincoln's" bulwarks. There were cries in between the cheers of "good luck and good-bye," and "God bless you," and there were much waving of handkerchiefs and many calls. Mr. Knight responded by lifting his hat and waving a handkerchief; and Miss Grimes, who seemed greatly agitated and on the verge of tears, waved a gloved, hand, and threw kisses towards those on the steamer.

Mr. Holland, the proprietor of the launch "Imogen," was afterwards questioned regarding the passengers he had landed from the steamer. "I know nothing," he replied. "I've been well-paid to keep my mouth shut, and I'm going to keep it shut." Then he added humorously "a good day's work for me; I wish a parson would come ashore every day."

Mr. Knight, when he left the steamer, was attired in a pepper and salt lounge suit, and a hard felt hat. He has a slight yellow moustache, grown since he left England. Miss Grimes was dressed in a navy blue coat and skirt, with green trimmings, and a large white feather showed conspicuously above a blue toque.

The immigrants spoken to all expressed the highest regard for "Mr. and Mrs. King." The lady was said to have been rather quiet but possessing charming manners. "She's a fine lass," said one of the men. "Everyone liked her, and Mr. King, or Knight, whichever you call him, was a first-class fellow. There was no one on the ship more popular. Everyone thought that they were a honeymoon couple until we got the news at Capetown. They seemed very fond of each other."

"Of course we all got a great surprise when we got to Capetown and learned that 'Mr. and Mrs. King' were really the Rev. Albert Knight and Miss Fanny Grimes," declared a pleasant-faced young English woman. "We expected that after leaving Capetown the couple would keep entirely to themselves, but they talked with us just the same, and they were none the less popular. No one was any the less friendly; in fact, I think that all the passengers made more of them. Of course they were far more interesting, and it gave the ship something to talk about. I need not say that not a word was said to either Mr. Knight or to Miss Grimes about the matter. Some of the women on board thought it very romantic, and the men only laughed and said 'good luck to them.'"

Mr. Knight is 36 years of age. Miss Grimes is a good looking woman, who appears to be between 30 and 35 years of age.

PERILOUS YACHTING.

TERRIFIC GALE IN SYDNEY.

A terrific south-easterly gale, accompanied by a phenomenal downpour of rain, blew at Sydney on the 8th inst. and caused a general abandonment of out-door sporting and athletic fixtures. Nevertheless it was decided to carry out the Challenge race on the Sydney Harbour between the crack yachts Thelma and Sayonara. The result was a tragic disaster.

When the two boats were beating across to the Heads they met the huge seas which swept in and threatened every moment to engulf them. Still the two craft managed to survive the elements for a long time. The Royal Sydney yacht steamer followed them as far as Watson's flag, but the fierce wind and mountainous seas compelled her to give up her hazardous task, and she anchored to await the return of the Thelma and the Sayonara. On the thrash home th lacing of the Sayonara carried away, and the peak went, but the boat fluttering badly came out of the ordeal well. A terrific sea swept over the the Thelma, and Mr. Walter Moore, who was handling the mainsheet, was tossed into the water. With him went the hatch and he clung desperately to it. The waves crashed over him, and in a remarkably short space of time he had drifted a long distance off. The Thelma squared away, and jibed in order to pick up the mainsheet hand. The instant she jibed she rose to her beam ends and disappeared from view. The next sea caught her squarely, and she turned turtle. Her crew of nine were thrown into the water, and were soon strugging for life. The pilot steamer Barunda was attending the steamer Argyshire at the time the Thelma failed to keep afloat, and when the squalls cleared her skipper saw the peril of the yacht's crew, and went to the rescue. The masts of the Thelma carried away, and the crew were left hanging to her keel expecting every moment to be caught by a huge wave and washed to certain death. Moore had by that time disappeared completely. When he was last seen he was drafting across to the Bombora and the Thelma was a little to the north, filling at the same time and going fast for the jagged rocks. The Barunda reached her at last, and lowering a boat picked up eight of the crew in the nick of time.

Later news shows that when the whaleboat from the pilot steamer effected the rescue of the Thelma's crew, which had been in difficulties for two hours, they and their helpless craft had drifted to within 20 yards of the most treacherous spot in Sydney Harbour. The Thelma was not exactly overturned then but on her beam ends and dragging at two anchors which the crew had managed to let go, when the disaster was first upon them. When last seen at sundown she was close up against the jagged rocks. The storm forbade attempts to get her clear. This morning she had disappeared, and probably has been smashed up.....

The Sayonara was also disabled on the thrash back but by the aid of fine seamanship her crew managed to run her into Middle Harbour to a safe anchorage in Pearl Bay.

The body of Moore, the luckless member of the Thelma's crew, has not yet been recovered.

Half a dozen other sailing boats met with disaster in the phenomenal storm of wind and rain. The police patrol launches and the ferry steamers, had hard work in rescuing crews but succeeded completely in each case.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY

Usher's "Green Stripe" is Extra Old Scotch

The Whisky that will agree with you.

Sole Agents throughout India for the above and Usher's "Special Reserve" and "O. V. G."

Elphinstone Circle. BOMBAY.

Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East

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WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

"Hazeline' Snow"

(TRADE MARK)

A necessity to ladies who desire to preserve the fine texture and healthy tone of their skin.

Men also find it most valuable for curing the inflammation caused by shaving.

Skin as Soft as a Babe's

"'Hazeline' Snow" is obtainable of all Druggists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichéry.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

AERIAL NAVIGATION LAWS.

NEW REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

The Home Office on March 4, issued copies of orders which have been made by the Secretary of State under the Aerial Navigation Acts, 1911 and 1913. These orders and regulations will be published in the course of a few days as Statutory Rules and Orders with a key map attached, showing the prohibited areas and the prescribed landing areas, and they will be obtainable in that form, either direct or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Fetter Lane, London. The orders are as follows:—

AERIAL NAVIGATION ACTS, 1911 AND 1913.

ORDERS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Aerial Navigation Acts, 1911 and 1913, I hereby make, for the purposes of the safety and defence of the Realm, the following orders:

I. Prohibited Areas.—I prohibit the navigation of aircraft of every class and discription over the areas described in Schedule I. to these orders (hereinafter referred to as "Prohibited areas").

II. Portions of the Coastline Prohibited to Aircraft from Abroad.—I prohibit the navigation of aircraft coming from any place outside the United Kingdom over the whole of the coastline of the United Kingdom and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, except such portions of the coastline with the territorial waters adjacent thereto as are described in Schedule H. to these Orders.

III. Landing Areas for Aircraft from Abroad. I prescribe the areas mentioned in Schedule III. to these Orders (hereinafter referred to as "Prescribed landing areas" to be the areas within which aircraft coming from any place outside the United Kingdom shall land; and I prohibit the navigation of such aircraft over any other part of the United Kingdom until after they have landed in one of the said landing areas and have complied with the conditions hereinafter set forth.

AIRCRAFT FROM ABROAD.

IV. The Conditions Imposed on Aircraft from Abroad.—I prescribe the following conditions to be complied with by aircraft coming from any place outside the United Kingdom:—

The person in charge of an airship, before commencing a voyage to the United Kingdom, shall apply for a clearance to a duly-authorised British consular officer in the country, from which the voyage is to be commenced, and he shall not enter the United Kingdom until at least forty-eight hours after such consular officer has issued the clearance to him.

In the application (of which three copies must be supplied) he shall state accurately the following particulars:—

Name and registered number (if any) of airship; type of airship; name, nationality, and place of residence of the owner, of the person in charge, and of every member of the crew, and name, profession, nationality, and place of residence of every passenger (if any) nature of cargo (if any) approximate time of departure, place of departure, the intended landing place in the United Kingdom (which must be within one of the prescribed landing areas, proposed destination, object of voyage; no change shall be made in the arrangements stated in the application unless either notice has been given to the consular officer before the clearance is issued or his consent in writing is afterwards obtained.

A person in charge of an aeroplane shall, before commencing a voyage to the United Kingdom, send notice to the Home Office stating the proposed landing place, which must be within one of the prescribed landing areas; the approximate time of arrival, and his own name and nationality; the notice, which may be sent by letter, or telegram must be despatched so as to reach the Home Office at least eighteen hours before he enters the United Kingdom; no person in any aircraft on entering the United Kingdom shall carry or allow to be carried in the aircraft any goods the importation of which is prohibited by the law relating to Customs, any goods chargeable upon importation into the United Kingdom with any duty of Customs, except such small quantities as have been placed on board at the place of departure as being necessary for the use during the voyage of the persons conveyed therein, any photographic apparatus, carrier or homing pigeons, explosives or firearms, any mails.

The person in charge of any aircraft shall, on landing, report personally to the authorised officer, and in the case of an airship present the clearance to him; fill in and hand to the authorised officer an arrival report in a form prescribed. The person in charge shall not continue his voyage until he has obtained a permit from the authorised officer, for which a fee of 3l. will be payable in case of an airship and 1l. in case of an aeroplane. He shall, in his subsequent voyage, unless exempted by the terms of the permit, comply with the following conditions:—

In the case of an airship, at least one British representative, approved by the authorised officer, shall be carried in the aircraft. No photographic or wireless apparatus, carrier or homing pigeons, explosives, or firearms, shall be carried. No mails shall be carried. The journey shall be effected within the time and by the route specified in the permit. The pilot shall carry his certificate, and shall produce it when required. The aircraft, before quitting the United Kingdom, shall descend in one of the prescribed landing areas and report to the authorised officer. If any of the terms of the permit cannot be fulfilled, owing to accident, stress of weather, or other unavoidable cause, the aircraft shall come to ground at the earliest opportunity, and the person in charge shall forthwith report by telegram to the Home Office. No exemption from these conditions shall be given except with the previous authority of the Home Office.

The term "authorised officer" means an officer appointed by a Secretary of State for the purposes of this Order. Except where the authorised officer is specified in the clearance, the person in charge of the aircraft must ascertain by telegraphing to the Home Office or otherwise, the name and address of the officer to whom he should report.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT.

V. Foreign Naval and Military Aircraft:—Foreign naval or military aircraft shall not pass over or land within any part of the United Kingdom, or the territorial waters thereof, except on the express invitation or with the express permission previously obtained, of His Majesty's Government. Such aircraft shall enjoy such exemptions from the foregoing orders, and be subject to such special conditions, as may be specified in the invitation or permission.

VI. British Naval and Military Aircraft.—The foregoing orders shall not apply to naval or military aircraft belonging to, or employed in, the service of His Majesty.

VII. British Aircraft Returning to the United Kingdom.—The conditions prescribed by the foregoing Order No. 4 to be complied with by aircraft coming from places outside the United Kingdom shall not apply to an aircraft which commenced its voyage from, and is returning to, the United Kingdom provided:

The owner, the person in charge, and crew, are British subjects;

Notice is given to the Home Office before or immediately after the outward voyage is made.

The return voyage is made within thirty days of the departure from the United Kingdom.

At least eighteen hours notice of the return voyage is given to the Home Office stating the intended landing place which must be in one of the prescribed landing areas and the approximate time of arrival.

EXEMPTIONS.

VIII. Exemptions.—The Secretary of State may, for special reasons, grant exemption from any or all of the foregoing orders to persons recommended for such exemptions by the Admiralty, War Office, or other public departments.

IX. Saving, nothing in the foregoing orders shall be construed as conferring on a person navigating an aircraft any right to land in any place against the owner of the land or other persons interested therein, or as affecting the rights or remedies of any person in respect of any injury to person or property caused by any aircraft.

R. McKENNA,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall, March, 1, 1913

LADIES' CORNER.

THE CHALSE ARTS BALL.

Never, perhaps, in all its history, has the Albert Hall presented a more charming appearance than when it opened, its doors to over 4,000 visitors to the Chelsea Arts Ball. The interior of the huge building had been changed for the nonce into a spanish plaza, in the center of which a sculptured white figure under a flowery canopy was seen, and round which the mallow Spanish sun-shine played. The boxes around had been converted into flower-festooned balconies; with white hangings. Additional boxes had been built over the bandstand, which was also brought into line with the scheme by an arrangement of orange trees and a sparking waterfall. Long before ten o'clock—the hour fixed for dancing—the splendid floor specially laid down for the occasion began to fill with dancers, ready at the first note sounded by Corelli Windeatt's Band to embark on a night's enjoyment. Every effort had been made by every artist of not in London to produce costumes of beauty and originality, and to give some novel ideas in dress.

AFTER GOYA.

While the traditions of the famous Spanish painter Goya were must in evidence, full play had been given to other periods and the grace and elegance of the Court of Louis XIV., the time of the Regency and the gay and careless Trianon days of Marie Antoinette were all represented. Here a lovely woman dressed in a Romney dress of white satin was to be seen there a party of young people attired en Pompadour. The silks and satins and gay plumes of Cavalier times paced side by side with characters of the Georgion period Family potraits—Raeburns and Gainsboroughs—stepped from their frames for an evening of jest and merriment. A Spanish nobleman of the sixteenth century correct to his finger tips kept pace with a lovely Venetian lady. A Trappist monk talked with an Early Victorian companion who looked as though she had wandered from Cranford to see what was happening at the Albert Hall while a newspaper seller brushed quickly past them in his desire to secure a Dutch Maiden for the first dance.

GROTESQE DISGUISES.

Neither was the spirit of the grotesque wanting. It was present in many amusing and curious examples. One lady had chosen "A Tube of Carmine" as her disguise; the Dwarf from Notre Dame was their; Viscount Churchill came as a nigger clown; and during the evening a gentleman connected with one of the Embassies drove a tandem team through the hall, the part of the spirited steeds being taken by four of his friends. As the evening wore on crowds swept round the plaza until it was a moving kaleidoscope of colour, and it became more and more difficult to distinguish the dancers. The Earl of Clancarty, in pink hunting attire, was dancing with Lady Clancarty, wearing a "magpie" dress of black velvet and silver; Mr. Cecil Wilson was there as Count D'Orsay; Mr. Edward Hain as a Jester; Mr. Abecasis as a grandee; Mrs. Longman, in pale pink and silver, represented Nell Gwynne; and especially attractive was a group of ladies dressed as French artists in blue linen, with the characteristic leather belts and peaked caps. Ladies from nine of the Embassies and Legations entertained at supper in the loggia and first-tire boxes. Here also were to be seen Admiral Sir Arthur and Lady Paget, Lady Crutchley, Lady Alington, and Mrs. Hwfa Williams, with Mrs. Harold Baring.

NOTABLE GUESTS.

Others occupying boxes were Lord Lovat, Lady Beatrice Herbert, Lady Crossley, Lady Maud Warrender, Lady Inglis, Marchioness of Donegall, Lord Ludlow, Lady Lacon, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, the Vicomtesse de Janze, and Mr. W von Glehn. The Earl of Carrick shared a box with Mr. Guthrie. Mr. Eric Loder was in the Royal box, and Mr. L. Neumann, Mme. Crommelin, and Lieut.-Colonel Crompton Roberts were also there. Quite a feature of the evening was a family of penguins, who occupied one of the first tire boxes and attracted much attention by their realistic movements. During the dancing of "Hitchy Koo" various-coloured balloons floated from the top of the hall down among the dancers, thereby increasing the fun and merriment.

BOHEMIAN NIGHT.

No special quadrilles or procession was given. It was a purely Bohemian occasion, and when the last note of the attractive musical programme—which was presented in the form of a painter's palette—was played the artists, their patrons, and friend could not fail to realise that it was the close of a thoroughly enjoyable Mi-Careme.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 23rd March to 6 a.m. on the 24th March :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	22	22
Total for city for to-day		
from all causes		139

LITTLE STREAMS OF LIFE, ALONG OUR VEINS bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India—MADGE, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

1,300-YEAR-OLD KNIVES.

Seven hundred skeletons have been unearthed on the estate of the London Crunty Council's asylum at Cane Hill, Surrey, where the remains of prehistoric animals were discovered last month. With the skeletons were found three metal knives identified as Anglo-Saxon by British Museum experts and it is suggested that the interments may be of the sixth century.

MR. BRYAN'S AS CHIEF OF CABINET.

Already Washington is talking just as much about William Jennings Bryan, America's "peerless orator" and new Secretary of State, as about the President himself. The announcement was made on March 6. that Mr. Bryan, and not the President, would make all diplomatic appointments—an action unheard of hitherto. When asked about Cabinet business, Mr. Bryan says that all information must come from the President, but the President modestly says "No, Mr. Bryan is the man." Reviewing the situation people are concluding that Mr Bryan has two objects in view, first to show the people that he is a safe man as chief of the Cabinet, a fact which has been called in question by some politicians, and secondly to capture the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1916. Mr. Bryan's close friends say that the "peerless" one will remain about two years in the Cabinet, proving to business men that he is the last man in the world to plunge the country into disaster, and then will modestly retire to prepare for the Presidential battle. This view was current washington on March 7, and would be in strict accordance with what is known of Mr. Bryan's hopes and ambitions.

PROTEST OF LAWYERS.

A number of distinguished English lawyers have signed a protest against the unconstitutional action of the Russian Government against the lawyers of Finland. The protest points out that by now the members of two municipalities and 23 members of the Court of Appeal at Viborg have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Finish Courts, transported by force to St. Petersburg, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in Russian prisons. All other judges and legal officers in Finland, the number of whom amounts to several thousands, are under threat of the same proceedings unless they consent to violate their sworn duty.

GOLF AS AN OLYMKIC GAME.

Golf will appear for the first time in the Olympic Games programme at Berlin in 1916. The schedule of events just drawn up by the German managerial committee states that the committee has decided to include golf, after rejecting cricket. The committee has also determined, as a special compliment to the great German gymnastic organisations, to give gymnasium experts a special place in the programme for an exhibition of this German speciality. The teams will also meet in competition gymnasts from other countries.

POLITICAL LIBEL ACTION.

The Court of Appeal in Dublin has granted the motion made on behalf of the defendants changing the venue in the actions brought by Messrs. McCullagh, Rowlands, and Porter against the North-West of Ireland Printing and Publishing Company from Downpatrick to the County of Dublin. The actions are for alleged libel arising out of an article published in the "Frontier Sentinel" headed "Ulster Bay Frost": "Signing Carson's Blasphemous Covenant." Counsel for the defendants said it would be impossible to get a jury in Down which would not include some who had signed the covenant.

MYSTERIOUS PLATE.

The curious adventures of a set of Communion plate, missing from the parish church of Melksham, Wiltshire, and discovered in British Guiana, are related in the current issue of the West India Committee circular. The plate consists of a flagon, chalice, and paten. It was in regular use in the parish church of Melksham, Wiltshire, until 1876, when it was replaced by a new set. The old vessels were packed away in the church in an unlocked box, and in May, 1893, the discovery was made that they were missing. Thencomes the apparently mysterious sequel. The Rev. F. Welch, when he took charge of the Mission Church at Coomacka, far up the Berbice River, British Guiana, discovered the missing service in the "benab" of an aboriginal Indian.

LOSING SENSE OF TOUCH.

Dr. Alfred Wilson, speaking at a meeting of the Child Study Society, said he had seen a brain which puzzled some of our best brain experts. "It resembled that of a cat and it belonged to a woman who was an idiot, who ate ravenously like a beast, and who, when irritated spat like a cat. A normal brain, he said, a perfect machine. Legislators thought that a child's brains were an empty vessel, and all that was required was that it should be filled, and so for forty years they had carried on a murderous policy and ruined the children of the land. Change involved motion, and a child loved to be rocked or jumped up and down, and even adults enjoyed being whirled along in a motor-car. The senses of smell and taste had been lost through the advance of civilisation, and the sense of touch was rapidly being lost though the advance in scientific instruments.

THEATREGOERS' STRIKE.

The theatre-goers of Mount Gambier, in South Australia, went on strike a few weeks ago. The Management of a travelling company demanded 2s. for admission. The patrons did not propose to pay more than 1s. and after hasty consultation outside the entrance formed a "theatre-goers' union." Pickets were stationed, and within a few minutes 278 people, practically all who were there, had agreed not to pay the 2s. The manager appeared at the doorway and refused to make the required reduction. "I'll give you till I count twenty," said the newly-elected president of the newest union "and after that our price will be 6d. instead of 1s." He counted slowly to nine, and then the manager capitulated. The strike was declared at an end. The quondam strikers trooped into the hall, and the union was dissolved after an existence of about twenty minutes.

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR Soap is a pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? Such testimonials from ladies of title (which many) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 276, Newford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MR. JOHN BURNS AND HIS CORDUROYS.

Mr. John Burns at an L.C.C. election meeting last night told an amusing story of how, when he was a wharf boy at Westminster, he presumed, on wearing a pair of new white corduroy trousers, to enter St. James's Park, and how the park keeper ordered him out as "we want no corduroys here!" "The son of that keeper," said Mr. Burns, "doesn't talk like that to me today!" (Laughter.)

A ROYAL SCHOOL EFFORT.

Here is a charming story in the "Book Monthly" of the Prince of Wales when he was quite a small boy, struggling with English history. He had to do and essay on that strange pretender to the throne Perkin Warbeck, who claimed to be Richard, Duke of York, son of Edward IV. "But he was not the son of the King," wrote the Prince, in so many words; "it was found that he was the son of respectable parents.'

PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER.

Wallasey Councillors are chuckling over a ludicrous blunder made by one of their number at a recent committee meeting. The Committee, according to the "Liverpool Post," were considering the salaries of the officials, and the councillor in question was opposed to granting any increases. "These officials of ours," he protested, "are just like Pharaoh's daughter. They get whatever they ask for." The Scriptural allusion puzzled his hearers, and one of them had the courage to ask for an explanation. "What do I mean?" said the protesting councillor. "Why, I mean that Pharaoh's daughter asked for the head of John the Baptist on a charger, and got it, That's what I mean."

COCKNEY HUMOUR.

The humour of the Londoner, said Mr. Pett Ridge, lecturing in London last night, was due to its pertinence—and also to its impertinence, the second quality being indispensable. "Once," said Mr. Pett Ridge, "I was outside Port-land-road Station, and I got a small boy to fetch me a taxicab. When it came up a bigger boy intervened, and my first boy said: 'Old 'ard; I see the silly old swine first, did'nt I, sir?"

"SCUTHBERT."

By means of a series of cigarette cards which give the names of composers, my young son (writes a "Manchester Guardian" correspondent) is becoming quite an authority on musical history. I tested his knowledge yesterday. Pointing to the name on one of the cards, I asked, Who is that?" He replied with the satisfied air of one who really knows, "That's Scuthbert."

CURIOUS PARSIMONY.

A story is told of a wealthy amateur of Paris who spends a large part of his means on paintings, but for whom books have no, attraction (says "the Daily Telegraph"). He reads the works of famous modern authors, however, when they are not too expensive. A friend of his was one day visiting his collection of paintings. The friend duly admired the paintings of Boucher, Watteau, Goya, and others, for which the collector had paid from £10 000 to £20,000. The conversation finally drifted into literature, and the visitor asked his host whether he had not yet read the latest work of a famous author which has just been published. "Oh no," replied the art collector, "I am waiting until it appears in a cheap edition.' He is quite willing to pay £10,000 for an old painting, but he objects to paying more than a franc for the latest sensation in literature.

FEE BOWLS.

The Hon. E. C. Macnaghten, K.C., who succeeds to his father's baronetcy, presented the Inner Temple Library with a relic which has a history like that of a Homeric belt (says the "Law Times.") This is the wooden bowl used by Baron Martin during his career at the Bar for the reception of fees. From him this bowl passed to his brother-in-law, Charles Pollock, who also became a Baron of the Exchequer, and who eventually gave into his nephew. Very few present-day lawyers, except, perhaps, Lord Halsbury and Lord Llandaff, can remember the use of fee bowls, which were in common use before the era of cheques, when fees were paid in cash, and usually on the delivery of the brief.

M. DELCASSE AND THE GERMANS.

M. Delcasse, who has been nominated to the Embassy of St. Petersburg in succession to M. Louis, delights in a collection of cuttings from German newspapers, in which he is generally pretty severely attached. The more violent the criticism are the more the ex-Foreign Minister is pleased. And there is no epithet which affords him greater gratification than "Deutchenfresser." However, says the "Vie Parisienne," he finds it more difficult to digest, with joy, this allusion to his stature: "Der Kleine Theophile."

"EN CALIENTE."

In 1879, when the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz was young (writes William Archer in the "Daily News and Leader"), there was an attempted rising at Vera Cruz. The Governor of that place telegraphed to Diaz asking whether he should shoot the conspirators, and received the economical answer: "En caliente, si." Some people argue that this meant: "If in the heat of action, yes;" but who requires orders for shooting in the heat of action? The plain meaning is in American, "Right away!" or in English, "Without formality." So the Governor understood it, and nine men were put to death.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

220. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th instant, at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles, who are not in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at headquarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White N.-C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with caps.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

Some of the meteorolegical results of Amundsen's antaretic expedition are discussed by Dr. Hann in the "Meteorologische Zeitschrift." Continuous observations were made at Framheim during the ten months, April, 1911, to January, 1912, inclusive. From these, by comparison with previous records in the antarctic, values for February and March can be computed. On this basis the mean temperature of the station for a year is found to have been—25.2 deg. Cent. (—13.4 deg. Fahr.), which is the lowest yearly temperature heretofore observed at any place on the globe. The lowest individual temperature observed was—58.5 deg. Cent. (—73.3 deg. Fahr.). Much lower temperatures than this have been observed In the "cold pole" of Siberia.

The Remarkable Haziness of the Atmosphere that began in June, 1912, and persisted at least well into the autumn, continues to be the subject of numerous reports from widely scattered points in the northern hemisphere. Dr. A. de Quervain, the leader of the Swiss expedition that crossed Greenland last summer, states that blue skies prevailed on the west coast early in June, before the party started. During the crossing, however, June 10th to August 1st, the members of the expedition were struck by the gray, leaden appearance of the sky, in the absence of clouds, and even when the explorers were travelling at altitudes above 8,000 feet. The Eskimo of the east were terrified at this unwonted phenemenon, which they believed to be an omen that the following year would have no summer. A report from Zurich states the haze ceased to be noticeable at the Swiss observatories about October 11th. Dr. Maurer president of the International Solar Commission, has sent a circular to the principal meteorological institutions of the world requesting a careful examination of the tracings made by sunshine-recorders during the period in question, as a means of ascertaining the intensity and distribution of the phenomenon. The coincidence of the beginning of the atze with the eruption of Katmai volcano, in Alaska, seems to leave little doubt as to the cause of the phenomenon.

In order to meet with the rigid requirements of some of the British colonies in respect to motor cars which can be taken anywhere and everywhere, an English manufacturer has brought out a model which can be driven for miles through water four and even five feet deep. All electric conduits, magneto and batteries are protected by special insulations and extra lengths of pipe are attached to the exhaust pipe and to the intake manifold. When a car of this type is driven through five feet of water only the tip of the radiator and the seats show above the surface.

In patent No. 1,050,601, Dr. Bell, instead of making the supporting surfaces of a flying mahine flexible at their leteral marginal portions and flexing or warping those portions to preserve or restore the balance of the machine, makes such supporting surface rigid nonflexible and employs a vertical balancing rudder which, when the machine is in normal horizantal position, lies approximately in the medical vertical fore and aft plane of the machine. This rudder is mounted on an upright axis, and when the balance of the machine is disturbed, the rudder is by suitable means turned about its axis to incline it to that side of the axis toward the lower side of the machine, the resistance offered by the air as the machine moves rapidly forward, operating to again restore the balance of the machine when the rudder is returned to its normal position. The axis of the rudder is preferably located approximately at the centre of pressure of the air acting to support the machine. For operating the balancing rudder, an arm projects from its upright shaft and has a fork which embraces the body of the aviator who, when the balance of the machine is disturbed, naturally inclines his body toward the upper or higher side, thus turning the rudder to the lower side of the machine for the purpose before described.

The Bulletin of the Astronomical Society of France, otherwise known as "L'Astronomie" has for some time been publishing, from month to month, delightful specimens of popular ignorance concerning the elementary facts of astronomy, some of which have already been mentioned in our columns. The following are recent additions to the collection: An astronomer happened to remark that he had taken some photographs of the moon through his telescope, whereupon he was asked whether he took them by flashlight. A member of the French Academy, M. Rene Bazin, in his novel "Les Noellet," the scene of which is laid in Vendee, makes a peasant look up his cottage chimney one summer night, and see, in the zenith, the belt of Orion.

Hama, in Northern Syria, is justly famous for its huge waterwheels. The city lies some 110 miles northeast of Damascus on the banks of the river Orontes. It is undoubtedly a very ancient town, and is referred to in the Bible as Hamath the Great. The river flows through the city in the form of an S, and upon its banks are four huge waterwheels, each bearing a name of its own. They are used for pumping up the water of the Orontes for irrigation purposes, and also for supplying the town. The wheels are driven by the flow of the river on what is known as the undershot principle; that is to say, the wheel is moved by water passing beneath it.

The largest wheel has a diameter of about 70 feet, and the Syrians declare. it is the largest in existence. Like the others it is built of wood, a dark mahogany. The exle is of iron. The creaking of the wheels is incessant day and night. They never stop. In winter and during early spring the flow of the stream is partially blocked to reduce the rapidity of the revolutions, but on no account are the wheels actually stopped. Placed upon the banks of the stream amid the trees and gardens for which Hama is justly proud, the wheel present a decidedly picturesque effect. They are the favorite rendezvous of the boys of the town. For a few cents some of the more daring will climb up the spokes of the moving wheel to the summit and then jump into the stream below him.

An observer has just called attention to a curious property of an electric current in that, when passing round a sharp corner, it apparently projects a discharge along its orginal line of motion. Another authority advances the notion that it is evidence of true electric momentum, resembling that of water flowing in a pipe. Faraday had thought of the possibility of such a thing; but his experiments led him to conclude against its existence. Clerk Maxwell afterwards raised the question again, and also decided it in the negative. But it has lately been pointed out that the plenomenonon is in accord with the most recent theory of the atomic nature of electricity which had not been worked one in Maxwell's day. At any rate, it is said, there is here a newly acquired fact about electricity whatever the ultimate explanation of it may be.

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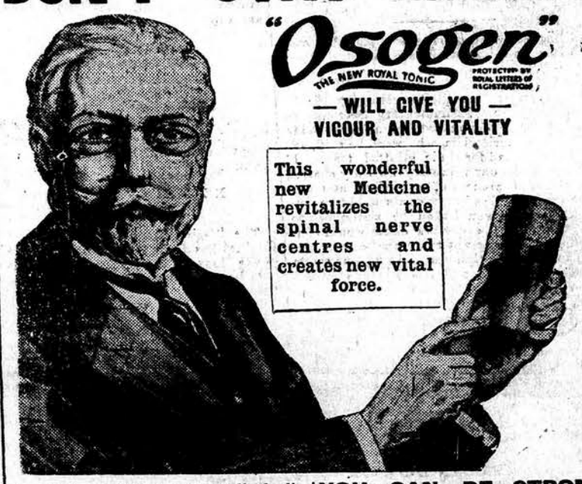

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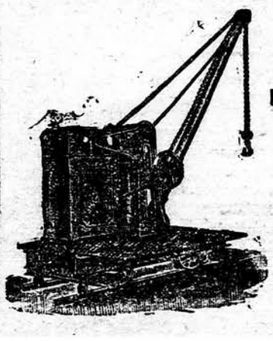

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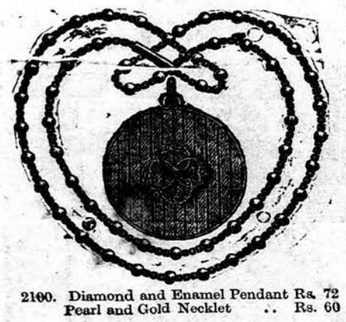
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